Additionds and Navigary



WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

CONTENTS

Time Saving Shade Trees 2	Vines34
	Climbing Roses
	Cover Plants and Creepers39
	Hardy Garden Flowers43
	Fruits46
Evergreen Shrubs31	Nuts3d cover

TERMS

We guarantee all plants from our nurseries to grow satisfactorily or replace free. Transportation and planting of replaced trees borne by purchasers. We will tell you what care to give.

Prices are for stock loaded at the nursery. Estimates furnished on delivery, planting, freight or express.

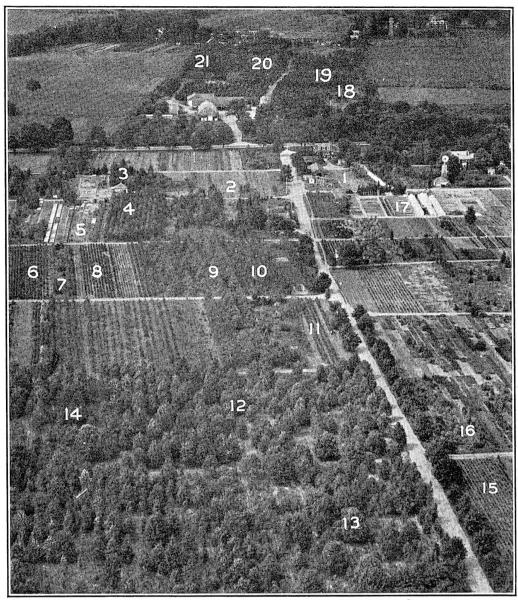
5 at 10 rate; 50 at 100 rate.

Packing free except for stock of unusual size.

SUBJECT INDEX

)	OBJECT IND	L A
Birds, Berries for	Elæagnus	Shady Places, What to Plant
Dogwood	Bayberry	In .
Hawthorn 7	Beach Plum28	Dogwood 6
Crab 9	Sumac	Japanese Dogwood
Cork Tree 9	Laurel	Poorl
Juniper	Rosa humilis38	Beech
Yew	Blueberry	Silver Bell 8
Chokeberry22	Golden Aster39	Oak16
Barberry	Sweet Fern39	White Pine
Cotoneaster24	Black Huckleberry40	Yew19
Elæagnus 25	Blueberry40	Hemlock20
Euonymus	Hudsonia40	
Black Alder	Hoary Pea41	Azalea
Regel's Privet	Bird's Foot Violet41	Sweet Shrub
Bush Honeysuckle27	Caetus	Hazel24
Bayberry	Moss Pink45	Cotoneaster24
Beach Plum	Foundation Planting and	Witch Hazel26
Sumac	Low Plants . 14, 16, 17,	Golden Bell26
Snowberry	19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31,	Black Alder27
Indian Current30	32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41	Golden Chain27
Blueberry30	Hedges 52, 53, 53, 50, 40, 41	Privet
Arrowwood31	Hornbeam 4	Tartarian Honeysuckle27
Evergreen Bittersweet32		Dwarf Horse Chestnut28
Inkberry	Dogwood	Christmas Berry28
Holly	Ool- 10	Styrax
Virginia Creeper34	Oak,	Elder
Bittersweet34	Spruce	Turquoise Berry30
Honeysuckle35	Pine	Blueberry30
Roses	Yew	Viburnum31
Bearberry39	Hemlock	Yellow Root31
Wintergreen40	Siberian Maple22	Evergreen Shrubs31
Huckleberry40	Barberry23	Virginia Creeper34
Blueberry41	Japanese Quince24	Bittersweet34
Christmas Presents18, 30	Golden Bell	English Ivy34
Christmas Trees	Pines	Trumpet Creeper35
Concolor Fir14	Honeysuckle27	Honeysuckle35
Douglas Spruce18	Bayberry27	Arbutus40
Nikko Fir18	Beach Plum28	Huckleberry40
Yew	Blueberry30	Ferns
Dry Ground, Trees and	Arrowwood31	Wintergreen40
Shrubs for	Laurel	Leucothoe40
Norway Maple 3	Roses	Japanese Spurge40
White Birch4	Native Plants	Myrtle41
Gingko	Downing 6	Street Trees. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10,
Wild Cherry10	Roosevelt17	11, 12, 17
Oaks10	Tell us where you wish to	
Concolor Fir14	plant and we will send a list	Trained Trees
Nikko Fir	of native plants for your	Hornbeam, 4: Lindens and
Juniper	region.	Pin Oak for Pleached Alleys;
		Pine and Cedar; Cedar Stan-
Pine	Seaside Plants	dards; Pine Trained
Douglas Spruce18	Describe or sketch your	W-1 - DI -1: 9 9 7 6
Siberian Maple22	situation and call or send for	Winter Planting . 2, 3, 7, 8,
Hazelnut	list.	9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 31, 33, 39
Carload Shipments. Shade to	rees and evergreens 25 feet high safe	by shipped to Illinois and Kentucky

Carload Shipments. Shade trees and evergreens 25 feet high safely shipped to Illinois and Kentucky or farther.



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Use as a guide. Pick flowers and foliage to study.

1, Fruit. 2, Flowers. 3, Rock Garden. 4, Lindens, 15 yrs. 5, Rare plants. 6, Fir. 7, Austrian Pine. 8, Yew. 9, Pine, 25 yrs. 10, Gingko. 11, Blueberry. 12, Linden, 20 yrs. 13, Maple, 25 yrs. 14, Oak, 30 yrs. 15, Fir. 16, Pine. 17, Cover plants. 18, Hemlock Hedge, 50 yrs. 19. Red Pine Linden, 25 yrs.; Maple, 10 yrs. 20, White Pine, 25 yrs. 21, Maple, 30 yrs.

OLD FRIENDS AND NEW

CATALOGUE

Trees, Flowers, Fruits

Fall, 1920 and Winter, 1920-1921

HICKS NURSERIES

I. HICKS & SON

WESTBURY, Nassau County, L. I., N. Y. Phone 68



"Yes, there are hundreds to select from at Hicks Nurseries. The tree in the foreground is a Maple, on the right a Linden, on the left a Pin Oak."

It is easier than selecting furniture.

The trees show just what they will do for you. You can select low branched or high branched, tall or broad, light green or dark.

The Fall and Winter is the time to plant them. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily or we give a new tree dug and loaded at the nursery. The guarantee is not so important as the fact that they are grown, transplanted, root pruned, cultivated and dug to make them grow beautifully for you. Thousands of trees saving 10 to 25 years have been sold from this nursery. The replace record is very low. Planting these large trees is now standard practice in developing a country or suburban place.

Time saving is the greatest material achievement of the age. In whichever of Shakespeare's seven ages of man you are, you don't want to wait for little trees to grow. You live in the country to be cool in the Summer. The coolest place is in shade of a group of trees. A group of three trees at \$25 may give as much shade as one tree at \$100.

The smaller the place the more important that the foliage be in the right scale for a beautiful setting. The purchasers of these big trees have been proud of them. You Your friends will admire the beauty and comfort of your country place.

SAVING SHADE TREES

NORWAY MAPLE

ACER platanoides. A tree that is big and broad, with beautiful, dark green foliage, They like it here. They are very certain to grow satisfactorily and to smile under adversity. You can come to the nursery and see hundreds of them 15-25 ft. wide in the best possible condition for use on your grounds. They are 15 to 28 years old.

Each Per 10							
\$60.00 \$500.00	÷.						
125.00 1200.00		28-32 ft.	12 in.	18-24 ft.	225.00	2000.00	
For other sizes see page 4							
	\$60.00 \$500.00 80.00 750.00 100.00 950.00 125.00 1200.00	\$60.00 \$500.00 80.00 750.00 100.00 950.00 125.00 1200.00	\$60.00 \$500.00 24-2\overline{8} ft. 80.00 750.00 26-30 ft. 100.00 950.00 26-32 ft. 125.00 1200.00 28-32 ft.	\$60.00 \$500.00 24-2\overline{8} ft. 9 in. 80.00 750.00 26-30 ft. 10 in. 100.00 950.00 26-32 ft. 11 in. 28-32 ft. 12 in.	\$60.00 \$500.00 24-2\overline{8} ft. 9 in. 1\overline{5}-20 ft. 80.00 750.00 26-30 ft. 10 in. 18-22 ft. 100.00 950.00 26-32 ft. 11 in. 18-24 ft. 28-32 ft. 12 in. 18-24 ft.	\$60.00 \$500.00 80.00 750.00 100.00 950.00 125.00 1200.00 \$24-28 ft. 9 in. 15-20 ft\$150.00 26-30 ft. 10 in. 18-22 ft 175.00 26-32 ft. 11 in. 18-24 ft 200.00 28-32 ft. 12 in. 18-24 ft 225.00	

ACER rubrum. Red, or Scarlet Maple. A beautiful tree, native over a large part of Long Island. The Autumn color is clear yellow and occasionally scarlet. You will enjoy having some of these big, broad, Oak-like trees. The sizes are from 8-14 in. in diameter, 25-40 ft. high, 16-25 ft. wide, 30 years old, and priced the same as the Norway Maples.

ACER dasycarpum (saccharinum). Silver Maple. The biggest tree for the investment. They have been carefully grown, having tall, straight trunks; graceful, Elm-like tops. The best tree for you to consider for height. Trees, 14-16 in. in diameter, 35-45 ft. high, 20-28 ft. wide, 29 years old, \$250.00 each.

LINDENS

The Lindens typify the highest development of natural beauty, with graceful, elliptical outlines. A test of all available Lindens show the Silver-leaved and the Small-leaved varieties as best for this region. They are not liable to turn yellow in August and September as many other varieties do in this soil. This careful selection and long years of skillful culture make available for you trees that we believe have never before been equaled. It is best for you to come and select them. You will then realize both their beauty and value. Another point about these Lindens is that they keep green for two or three weeks after frost, prolonging the beauty of Summer.

Height Diam. Spread Each		\mathbf{Height}	Diam. Spread	d Each	Per 10
18-22 ft. 5 in. 9-12 ft\$55.00	\$500.00	24-28 ft.	8 in. 11 f	t\$120.00	
20-24 ft. 6 in. 10-12 ft 80:00		24-28 ft.	9 in. 14 f	t 140.00	
22-26 ft. 7 in. 10-12 ft100.00		26-32 ft.	10-12 in. 14 f	t 160.00	

For other sizes see page 12

PIN OAKS

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak. Perhaps you have not thought of Oaks 20-40 ft. high being available. Here you will find dozens of them. The best way may be to plant them as Nature does in groups and groves, mingling trees of various sizes, no one will then know when the place was started. The dignity and strength of old Oaks will then not be something to envy, but to possess. Oak and Pine are what Nature used to forest Long Island. We took that lesson and make them available for you and cut out the wait. Let your enthusiasm for Oaks and Pines revel in developing your place. We have besides the Pin Oaks sturdy Red Oak, Black Oak, vivid scarlet Oak and sturdy White Oak which even as a young tree shows the character of its maturity. Six-inch trees are 16 years old, 14-inch trees are 40 years old.

For delivery and planting on these large trees estimate will be given. It is cheaper if several trees are taken and if the holes are dug and help given by men on the place.

Winter planting is successful. In December the ground is rarely frozen enough

to interfere and mulching the tree and site makes planting practical all Winter.

Call before Nov. 15 and get special offers for trees for late Fall and Winter planting.

ACER platanoides. Norway Maple. For street and lawn planting these Norway Maples, 1½-5 in. in diameter, 12-20 ft. high are in the best possible condition to give you a large quantity of health, beautiful foliage and cool shade. They have five points of a good tree:

First: Good roots, to make the tree grow vigorously.

Second: Straight trunks.

Third: High branches, to let the breeze and light under and clear the traffic. Fourth: Single leaders, so that the branches can be trimmed still higher as the trees grow and not, as frequently the case, hang down to hit the tops of automobiles. Fifth: Broad, symmetrical tops.

Just right for high-grade real estate developments that want shade now, not future promises and not trees with lop-sided, narrow tops which take several years to grow into good shape. In the old days any sort of a tree would do for a real estate development just so the auction announcement could say: "Street trees planted," Now the people want shade and these trees will give it economically. These trees were grown in a new way and planted in

squares, getting twice as much room at the start, then alternate trees have been taken out.

To clear one of the blocks for young stock we offer 200 trees, 21/2-41/2 in. in diameter at 30% discount.

Height Diam. Spread Each 10 ft. 3-4 ft....\$2.50 \$20.00 \$150.00 $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. 12 ft. 3-6 ft ... 4.00 in. 37.50250.00 $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. 4-6 ft... 6.00 5-6 ft... 10.00 14 ft. 57.50 400.00 18 ft. 3 in. 5-6 ft. 10.00 90.00 18 ft. 3½ in. 6-8 ft. 15.00 130.00 18-22 ft. 4 in. 8-10 ft. 25.00 225.00 18-22 ft. 4½ in. 8-10 (14-y)30.00 250.00 600.00 900.00

A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. The species native from New England to Wisconsin, where the foliage is especially brilliant because the frost comes earlier than here. It prefers a heavier soil than L. I.

Height	Diam.	Spread	Each	Per 10
10 ft.			\$4.50	\$40.00
12 ft.	2 in.	4-6 ft	6.00	50.00
14 ft.	21/2 in.	5-7 ft	10.00	70.00
16 ft.		6-10 ft		
18-20 ft.		8-9 ft		

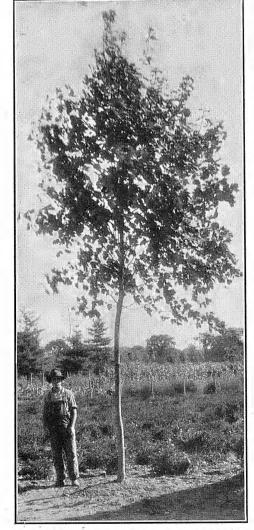
BEECH. See Fagus.

BETULA populifolia. White, or Gray Birch. The species native in this region with one or several trunks.

2 in. diameter, 12 ft. high, \$6.00 each

CARPINUS Betulus. European Hornbeam. Plants showing long and skillful human training are admirable. Here they are, trees that have been clipped for a dozen years, exactly matched for pleached alleys, planting on terraces where a little foliage is needed, but where Hornbeam a large tree would obstruct the Standard view. They are big enough to Pyramid



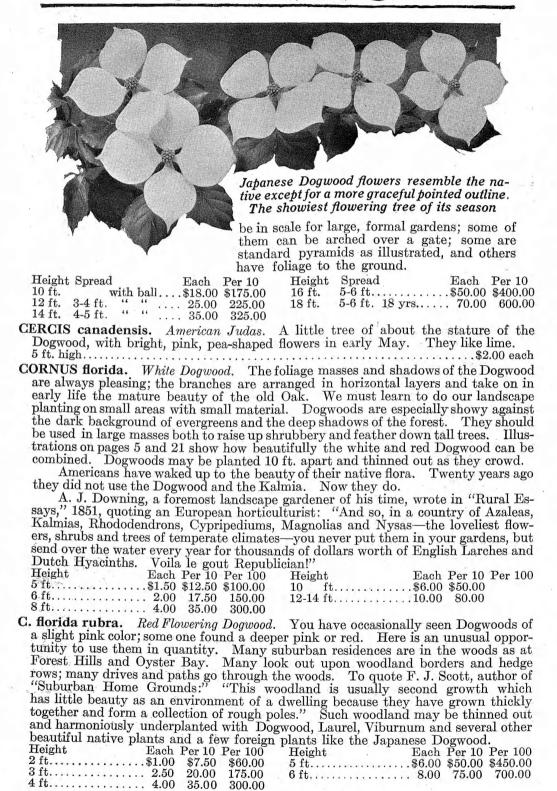


An average tree dug in full leaf to have its picture taken. In height and spread, it represents the $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Norway Maple



White Dogwood and Red Dogwood. Path through a grove of cedars on the estate of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Brookville, L. I.

The path is edged down with beautiful little plants happily arranged by the gardener, Albert Lahodney. There are Arbutus, Ferns, Wintergreen, Box-Huckleberry, Creeping Thyme, Heather, Leucothoë, Cotoneaster, Sand Myrtle, Mountain Lover, Japanese Spurge, Juniper, Sedum and other rare and new plants. You can have such a path or you can use such plants in suitable places around your house foundation, rock garden or stone steps. See pages 39-45.



CORNUS Kousa. Japanese Dogwood. The last of May they are like a snowbank; in Autumn the sweet, edible fruits are abundant. We first learned to admire it in the Dana Arboretum, Glen Cove. Thanks to a large quantity from seeds of these trees you are now able to plant them in quantity and introduce a new and harmonious element in the landscape. Plant a hundred in the woods or shrubbery.

CRATÆGUS Crus-galli. Hawthorn. Little trees with bright red little apples during the Fall and Winter.

3 ft. high.........\$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10

DOGWOOD. See Cornus.

ELM. See Ulmus.

FAGUS americana. American Beech. You admire the Beech. You will be surprised to find such fine ones available as was one of the oldest landscape architects, Mr. Samuel Parsons, New York, when he said: "I did not know there were such fine Beeches." You will resolve as did one of the youngest landscape architects, Mr. Harold H. Blossom, Boston, who said: "Some day I will plant a grove of Beeches." Like the Dogwood the American Beech prefers the shade of other trees.

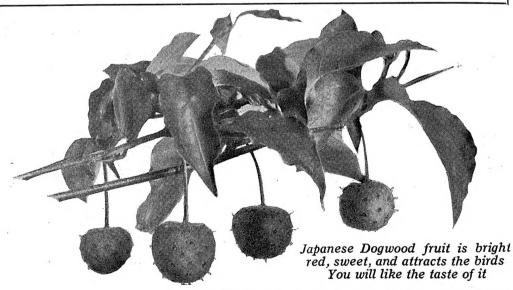
These Beeches have been recently transplanted and are moved with big balls of

earth. You can plant them all Winter.

Height Each Per 10
8 ft. (with ball) \$18.00 \$160.00
10 ft. (with ball), 12 yrs. old 30.00 280.00
12 ft. (with ball), 15 yrs. old 40.00 350.00

Height Each Per 10
14 ft. (with ball), 18 yrs. old.\$50.00 \$450.00
16-18 ft. (with ball) 60.00 550.00

Moving large trees can be carried on all Winter. Some Winters the ground does not freeze over 6 inches deep and it is easy to break through the frost with a heavy pickax. However, it is best to plan out the work before possible deep freezing, that is, before the middle of December, mulch the ground with leaves, straw, manure or salt hay to keep out the frost. We have a large force of highly skilled men and foremen who will handle your trees to the best advantage. We have developed many types of machinery for economically and safely handling large shade trees up to 80 feet high and 60 feet broad and evergreens up to 50 feet high and 35 feet broad. If you have trees which need to be moved or wish us to supply you with large trees come to our office or arrange for an interview on your grounds.



F. sylvatica. European Beech. A tree with darker foliage and bark than the American Beech, and better suited for planting in the open lawn and for hedges. Come and see them and note their perfect preparation through many years which insures your having matured effect of 15-year-old trees. You can use these low-branched specimens to shut off the street and to get away from the monotony of the usual shrubbery and hedge, as on page 2. You can use them as a background to the garden or separating it from the service court.
Height Spread Each Per 10 Height Spread Each Per 10 8 ft. (with ball)
F. sylvatica Riversii. Rivers' Purple Beech. Deep purple foliage in May and June endears this to the lovers of the conspicuous. Height Spread Each Per 10 Height Spread Each Per 10 6 ft. (with ball) \$8.00 \$70.00 10 ft. (with ball), 5 ft \$30.00 \$250.00 8 ft. (with ball), 4 ft 20.00 175.00 12 ft. (with ball), 6 ft 40.00
GINKGO biloba. Maiden Hair Tree. A tree that gives every promise of growing here as in the temple grounds of Japan one thousand years, and a tree that stands city smoke. Some trees are old enough to be beyond their youthful awkwardness and can be added to collection of beautiful trees.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell, Snowdrop Tree. A native tree as beautiful as the Dogwood, with white snowdrop-like flowers in May. Eventually grows 30 ft. high, as you can see 300 ft. west of the Jericho Post Office. You had better get one tree at least and if you have room for ten or twenty get some small ones. Height 2 ft. \$0.50 \$4.50 4 ft. \$1.00 9.00 6 ft. \$2.00 15.00
KŒLREUTERIA paniculata. Golden Wreath, or Varnish Tree. This will blossom soon after you plant it—great golden panicles over 1 ft. long; 1 ft. wide in July. You can use it to enliven your shrubbery during the dull season. It will soon spread out like an old Dogwood. 4-6 ft. high
LARIX (Larch). Many people admire the fleecy, feathery-green which comes out ten days before other trees. We have both the European, Larix europæa and the Japanese, Larix leptolepis.
6 ft. high
LINDEN. See Tilia.
LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. One of the handsomest trees of Long Island and the least known. It will be a new friend on your lawn. Its colors are the deepest scarlet and crimson mottled with clear yellow. It makes a big, symmetrical tree like the Linden, Pin Oak, or Sugar Maple. You can use the large ones as part of a grove of big shade trees. These large trees are moved with big balls of earth, so you can have them at any time of the year. The smaller trees, 8-12 ft., you had better get in the Spring as they dislike Fall planting. Of these small sizes we have magnificent stock which you can use for general planting, covering the hillside or valley or street planting. They are as straight as can be. You should not lose this opportunity to get a good native tree when it is available. Height Diam. Each Per 10 Height Diam. Each Per 10
6 ft. \$3.00 \$25.00 \$14-18 ft. 3 in \$20.00 \$180.00 \$10-14 ft. 2 in 10.00 90.00

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. The handsomest specimen in the forests of Long Island; towers way, way up like an Ionic column. In the days of political banners, it was the Tulip Trees from Herrick's that provided the tall and slender poles. The best development of the Tulip Tree is on the heavy lands on the north slope, Flushing, Great Neck, Glen Cove, Lloyd's Neck. It is of upright, elliptical form and light green foliage and has large, Tulip-shaped blossoms in June. We move them with a ball of earth, so you can have them planted this winter.

Height	Diam. E	Cach	Per 10	Height	Diam.	Each	Per 10
8 ft.					$3\frac{1}{2}$ in		
				20-22 ft	.4-5 in $$. 45.00	400.00
14 ft.	$3 \text{ in} \dots 20$	0.00	180.00				

L. var pyramidale. Pyramidal Tulip Tree. A very rare variety like the Lombardy poplar.

14 ft. high......\$20.00; 16 ft., \$30.00

MALUS (Pyrus) floribunda. Flowering Crab Apple. There are a dozen or more varieties with varying shades of red, pink, deep pink and various sizes of Crab Apples, some smaller than Cherries. Both you and the birds will like to eat them after they are frozen. They give all the beauty of an old Apple tree, even the deep shadows between the branches. We must learn to garden on a small scale. Hawthorn, Highbush Blueberry and dwarf evergreens you can select here ready to make your miniature landscape.

Height	Each	Per 10	Height	Each	Per 10
1 ft	\$0.50	\$4.00	3 ft	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 ft	75	5.00	4 ft	3.50	30.00

NYSSA sylvatica. Pepperidge. Perhaps, you have admired this along the swamp, and ponds, but did not know it was available in nurseries. A large tree with small shining leaves, brilliant red early in Autumn. Welcome in your shrubbery with Dogwood and Siberian Maple, or among the large trees.

 1½-3 ft. high.
 \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10, \$60.00 per 100

 6-8 ft. high.
 \$4.00 each, \$35.00 per 10

OAK. See Quercus.

PHELLODENDRON amurense. Chinese Cork Tree. A broad top tree which seems to be without foliage troubles, perhaps because of the oil in both foliage and berries. In Fall the robins eat the big black fruit. Trees can be used for extensive mass planting. Is worthy of trial at the seashore and for city conditions where it probably will resist smoke like the Ailanthus, which it closely resembles, except that it is free from suckering.

POPULUS nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. A tall, narrow tree. Often called for by those who think they will gain time. They have seen it growing rapidly, but have ignored the fact that on Long Island many of its branches died in three to eight years, making it unsightly and failing to accomplish its purpose. It is possible that severe pruning and feeding with manure, bone and lime will lessen this trouble, but we have not seen it tried. Those who want tall foliage better get it in the species which keep good foliage. Those who wish tall, narrow lines against the sky had better get it by pruning or planting pyramidal Tulip Tree.

PRUNUS serrulata. Japanese Double Flowering Cherry. Double pink blossoms. You will understand why the Japanese have a holiday at Cherry blossom time. In a garden as on page 44, the Japanese Cherry, Magnolia, early Tulips, Pansies and English Daisy give full reward ten days earlier than usual for planning an early Spring garden.

Height	Each	Per 10	Height	Each	Per 10
6 ft	.\$5.00	\$45.00	10 ft	\$15.00	\$125.00
8 ft	.10.00	75.00	12 ft	18.00	

- QUERCUS. Oak. The Oak and the Pine are the greatest contributions of the Hicks Nurseries to the landscape of Long Island. Nature made probably 80% of the forests of Long Island Oak and Pine. Nurserymen have side-stepped growing them because they had long, coarse roots and did not transplant as readily as the Elm and Maple, and because it took hustling to get the seeds ahead of the wind and squirrels, and it was easier to put in cuttings of Poplar or little imported trees. We have overcome those difficulties. You do not buy a gamble. The results are guaranteed. The trees are prepared to stand the shock of transplanting. Oaks were reputed slow. A few of them are, but these Oaks are tuned to dry ground. The Poplars on such ground are ultimately slow because they die back or disappear. We will show you oaks keeping ahead of Maples and Lindens. They make a second growth in a drought and keep smiling when other trees look sad and yellow. Oaks show mature beauty when they are young. They show the strength of a young athlete. You will never be sorry if you become an Oak enthusiast. You can laugh at your friends who say they are slow. First, because they are not and second, because we have grown big ones that you can hang a hammock on. A big ball of earth is used in moving some of them. We can mulch the ground to keep out frost and have it done in the slack season after Christmas. Next Spring there will not be time to handle big balls of earth and you get more trees for your money in Winter. Plant Oaks for street, lawns, forests, groves, boundary belts and shrubs. For the latter purpose they have stronger character than Privet and the usual flowering shrubs.
- **Q. alba.** White Oak. White Oak typifies the Oak of art and literature. The finest Oaks you know are probably White Oaks. If you will stop to look at a young White Oak you will see it has branches like the arm of a blacksmith. The foliage on page two is of the White Oak, but it is more violet red, therefore important when you make up your color schemes. Come and look over a block of White Oaks 16 years old. Even if they are only 16 ft. high you will be pleased with them. For a memorial tree you cannot make a wiser choice. For an avenue tree you will be proud of them. Bowne Avenue, Flushing, is planted with a variety of Oaks. Do you wish to do the same?

		ch Per 10		Per 10
2 ft.	\$0.		10 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in \$10.00	\$90.00
3 ft.			12 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in	160.00
4 ft.	1.		14 ft. 3 in	225.00
6 ft.			14 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in	325.00
8 ft.	6.	00 50.00	16 ft. 4 in. 50 00	475.00

O. bicolor. Swamp White Oak. This, with the Quercus macrocarpa or Mossy Cup Oak or Burr Oak, prefers a heavy, hard pan or clay subsoil. They don't like it on this sandy subsoil, therefore, we make a special price to clear off about 400 trees 9-12 ft. high, just right for park and extensive landscape planting or for street trees. Suitable for the heavy soils about Locust Valley, Great Neck, Westchester Co., Northern New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They will more quickly give the effect of White Oak than any other tree. You will be proud of them when you plant them and they will be a monument for centuries. Do you want to see how old trees look? We can show you some in Westbury, south of the Flushing Cemetery and along the stream at the Valley Land Company, Glen Head.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2-in. diameter, 9-12 ft. high...........\$1.50 each, \$10.00 per 10, \$75.00 per 100 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 in. diameter, 12-16 ft. high, 6-10 ft. spr., 12 yrs. old....\$20.00 each, \$150.00 per 10

QUERCUS coccinea. Scarlet Oak. This and the Black Oak constitute the bulk of Long Island forests; they make the color that you admire. They are the species which smile with glossy, drought-resisting foliage through the longest drouth. They are species which spread over some of the old farmhouses in the Scrub Oak and Pine Barren countries, giving a faint hint of the possible landscape beauty there might be if the land were not frequently swept by fire. They are the species which on the W. Bayard Cutting Estate, Great River, Long Island, spread out into great, noble, dignified old trees resembling the English parks.

	_	_		
Height	Each	Per 10	Height Each	Per 10
1 ft	\$0.50	\$3.50	8 ft\$6.00	
4 ft	2.00	15.00	10 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in. diam10.00	80.00
6 ft	4.00	35.00		

Q. ilicifolia. Scrub Oak. The Scrub Oak is usually 3 ft. high before it is burned again. It covers tens of thousands of acres of Long Island and makes a big, round shrub, 10 ft. high. You can plant these little seedlings or plant the seeds. For the best cover and shrub foliage for sandy ground use with them what Nature would use, Bayberry, Sweet Fern, Bearberry, some of the legumes as Baptisia and Desmodium.

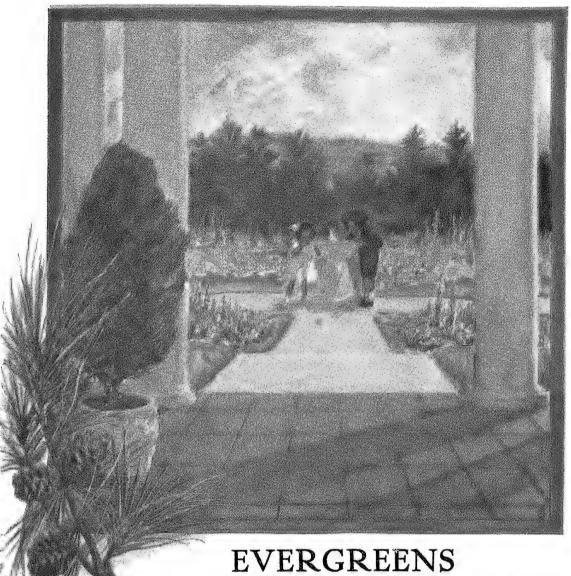
Q. marilandica. Black Jack Oak and Q. stellata. Post Oak. Out on the plains east of Hicksville and on the beach, you may have noted dark, old trees the shape of a mushroom that can stand the wind and fire; leathery green foliage like green enameled leather. If they were used on the sandy subsoils, people would learn what drought resistance means and how to have a cheerful landscape in the driest situations. It is the ability to stand the dryness of being without shelter of other trees that make these able to hold their own on the open plains. The fire resistant bark is also a factor.

Height	Diam.	Each	Per 10	Height	Spread Ea	ach	Per 10
					3-4 ft\$10	0.00	\$80.00
		3.50	30.00	$12 \mathrm{ft}.$	4-5 ft 20	0.00	180.00
8 ft.	$2 ext{ in} \dots \dots$	6.00	50.00				

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. Is a tall, graceful, rapidly growing tree with ovate outline like the Linden. This tree you want to consider for street tree, big shade tree, or group of big shade trees near the house; for low-branched trees to shut out the street; beautiful trees to decorate the park and distant landscape; for a pleached alley arching path. For a tall screen where you think of Lombardy Poplars, you can keep them trimmed as narrow as Poplars or trim them fan-shape if you wish. We have grown them in the best possible way, moving them apart and moving them apart to give them plenty of room to spread. You will enjoy picking them out. People have been coming to our place for years and picking the biggest and best Pin Oaks. Fortunately our enthusiasm for Oaks started aplenty and they are still here. If you have a big plantation to make, mix them in freely with the Pines, Maples, Birch and Dogwood; use little trees for they will come along rapidly. For village improvement societies considering good street trees, Pin Oak cannot be disregarded. If a real estate subdivision wishes to lift itself out of the ordinary to make people ask why this is such a pretty street and want to buy a lot, plant it with Pin Oaks. In fact, it would be a profitable investment to plant a few on vacant lots. The most value of these Oaks are their time-saving qualities. We have done the long waiting and the trees are 16-20 ft. high, 6-20 ft. broad. You are not buying diameter, but wide, cool umbrellas of shade. Order in early December and plant all Winter. (See also page 2.)

Height Di	am. Spread	Each	Per 10	_	\mathbf{Height}				Per 10
10 ft. 1½	in. 3-4 ft	\$3.50	\$30.00				6-10 ft		
10-14 ft. 2	in. 4-6 ft	5.00	45.00		14-18 ft.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ in.	if dug, wit	n.	
12-14 ft. 2½	½ in. 4-6 ft	8.00	70.00				ball		
14-18 ft. 3	in. 6-8 ft	15.00	120.00		16-20 ft.	4 in.	8-12 ft	40.00	375.00

QUERCUS Prinus. Chestnut Oak. Here is an Oak that likes dry ground and grows fast. It is native on the Rockaway Peninsula where the subsoil is like glass marbles. It is so frequent on the gravelly slopes at Cold Spring and Oyster Bay, that Prof. Whitford of Yale School of Forestry in his report on "Forests of Long Island," classified it as a Chestnut Oak region. On a lawn near here, Chestnut Oak was dark green and solid, while Ash were losing their limbs; broad-leaved European Lindens were yellow; Elm trees were slender and starved. The Chestnut Oak was the same age and just as big and better.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Q. Robur fastigiata. Pyramidal English Oak. Good tree of Lombardy Poplar shape, but subject to mildew and Winter killing perhaps once in twenty years. 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spread
Q. rubra. Red Oak. Large foliage, bright Autumn colors, rapid growth and wide spreading, gravity-defying branches. If you wish a grove of Oaks include this. Many people think that the majority of Oaks of Long Island are Red Oaks, but the Red Oak is native on moister soils around Locust Valley and Freeport. What they think is Red Oak on the hills and the outwash plain, is the Black Oak. Height Diam. Spread Each Per 10 Height Diam. Spread Each Per 10 10 ft. 1½ in. 3-4 ft \$5.00 \$45.00 18-22 ft. 4 in. 8-9 ft \$40.00 \$350.00 12 ft. 2 in. 3-5 ft \$8.00 70.00 20-24 ft. 4½ in. 8-9 ft 50.00 450.00 14 ft. 2½ in. 3-5 ft 15.00 120.00 20-24 ft. 5 in. 9-10 ft 75.00 14-18 ft. 3 in. 5-8 ft 25.00 220.00 20-24 ft. 6 in. 9-10 ft 100.00 16-20 ft. 3½ in. 6-8 ft 30.00 250.00 24-28 ft. 7 and 8 in 150.00
Q. velutina. Black Oak. See description under Scarlet Oak. Some of these larger trees moved with a ball of earth would be just what you want—a broad, dignified tree for sandy soil. The expense of digging and handling with a ball of earth is the occasion of high prices for the larger Oaks quoted here, but that is the best and surest method of securing broad, shady Oak. The price is not nearly so important as the beauty of the landscape and the knowledge that you are doing what Nature would do, but you are doing it first. Hight Diam. Each Per 10. Hight Diam.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. 10-12 ft. high\$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10
S. pentandra. Laurel Leaved Willow. 6-8 ft. high
TILIA. Linden. For description, see page 3. For illustration, see page 2. They have been grown in the best possible way, planted in squares and trimmed to broad, symmetrical heads. A real estate development which wishes to distinguish itself should consider these Lindens for some of the streets. Plant them for a grove or
low-branched boundary screen. Call and see lower priced trees where we wish to clear. T. cordata (ulmifolia). Small-Leaved European Linden.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
T. tomentosa (argentea). Silver-Leaved Linden. Height Diam. Spread Each Per 10 Height Diam. Spread Each Per 10 10 ft. 2 in. 3-4 ft \$6.00 \$50.00 14-16 ft. 3½ in. 5-8 ft\$20.00 \$190.00 10-12 ft. 2½ in. 5-6 ft 10.00 90.00 14-16 ft. 4 in. 6-9 ft 30.00 275.00 12-16 ft. 3 in. 5-8 ft 15.00 140.00 16-20 ft. 4½ in. 6-9 ft 45.00 400.00
TULIP TREE. See Liriodendron.



Is your garden framed like this? Can it be? This Fall and Winter is the time to do it. Come to the nursery, pick out the plants, arrange for their location. The pleasure is yours right away. Evergreens work for you especially in the Winter. They shut

off what you don't want to see and let you see what you do want of the distant landscape and the sky. Your grounds can be a series of outdoor rooms, each devoted to its special purpose; open lawn; flower garden; entrance court; service court; laundry yard; vegetable garden; garage court and orchard. Evergreens form the best side walls for many of these rooms. The best way is to plant them as an irregular border; spacing them so they lap over each other and make a complete screen or windbreak where it is most needed. Other places they can be wider apart and more deciduous trees and shrubs used. We will be glad to carry out your ideas in planning out evergreen plantings.

needed. Other places they can be wider apart and more deciduous trees and shrubs used. We will be glad to carry out your ideas in planning out evergreen plantings.

Winter planting is an established practice with us. Long Island rarely freezes more than 4 in. deep before the middle of January. The oceanic climate holds back the Winter. A map by the U.S. Weather Bureau shows 200 days without frost in south Brooklyn and Suffolk County, as compared with 160 days in the same latitude on the mainland. For Winter planting we will mulch your ground with 4-8 in. of straw, salt hay or leaves which make the best possible plant food for your plants or keeps out the frost and permits planting all Winter. We have planted many thousands of evergreens this way in the Winter with excellent success and economy. Come and see the special offers for late Fall and Winter planting of evergreens. You get more trees for less money.

ABIES. Fir

Fir is associated with Christmas, mountains and fragrance and can be associated with the most charming part of your grounds. They are tall, pointed-top evergreens with the richest and handsomest foliage. Long years of careful culture, root pruning and moving with balls of earth make them perfectly safe for you to plant any time of the year.

ABIES	cephalonica.	Cephaloniana	Fir.	Compact,	adapted	to	small a	areas.
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4 ft. high, 4 ft. spread, 16 yrs. old	 \$15.00 each,	\$120.00 per 10
5 ft. high, 5 ft. spread, 16 yrs. old	 20.00 each,	150.00 per 10

A. concolor. White Fir. You will be proud of your Concolor Fir as a monument to botanical exploration and fitting plants to climate. The cold atmosphere, bright Winter sunshine and the dry Summers of Colorado fitted this species to the lesser extremes of the northeastern states where sometimes the native evergreens are injured by cold and heat. The silvery, blue-green of the Concolor Fir contrasts beautifully with the darker Pines and Firs.

Height	Spread	Each	Per 10		Spread		Per 10
					$3-4 ext{ ft}$		
					4-5 ft		
5 ft.		12.00	100.00	9 ft.	5 ft., 15 years	s old 40.00	
6 ft	3_4 ft	20.00	190 00				

A. homolepis (brachyphylla). Nikko Fir. Japanese Fir. Come and pick out one for your Christmas Tree. It answers the question many people ask: "Have you a tree with branches wide enough apart to hang things on?" For many years we have been testing various species to get a dark green Fir tree hardy in Winter, not showing in Summer its longing for the cool clouds of its mountain top home. A rapid-growing tree you can use for a screen 6 to 15 ft. high. It will compose well with the Douglas Spruce, White Pine and Cedar.

Height	Spread	Each	Per 10		Spread		Per 10
2 ft.		\$3.50	\$30.00	6 ft.	3 ft	\$15.00	\$140.00
					4 ft		
4 ft.		8.00	70.00	8 ft.	4 ft	30.00	275.00
5 ft		10.00	90.00	10 ft	6 ft.	50.00	

ARBOR VITÆ. See Thuya.

CEDAR. See Juniperus.

See the evergreens in squares 6 to 15 ft. apart where the superintendent, Joseph Wicky, has signs, "Planted Jan. '18," "Do not sell until 1924."

CHAMAECYPARIS. Japanese Cypress. Retinispora

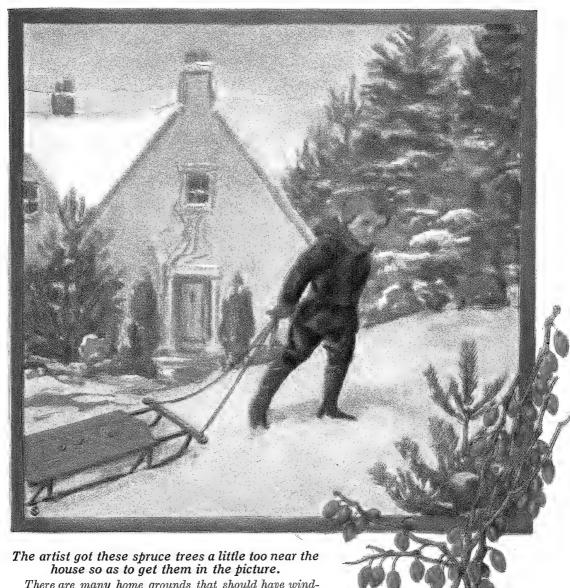
Retinisporas are a family of beautiful little plants, green, blue or yellow. They have a mass of fibrous roots, so are easy to transplant. They are largely used for foundation planting. We will be glad to help you arrange such planting. A good way is to come to our nurseries with a sketch or photograph, select the plants, and when they arrive, arrange them on top of the ground until the composition suits you, and then plant. With the Retinisporas, there are many other low-growing evergreens, as the Japanese Yew and Mugho Pine that you can use for more permanent planting, taking out the Retinisporas as they commence to crowd. For Winter window boxes they are becoming increasingly popular.

CHAMÆCYPARIS obtusa. Obtused-leaved Retinispora. A beautiful species, dark green

0-00							
Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Height	 Each	Per 10	
1½ ft					 \$6.00	\$50.00	
2 ft	4.00	35.00		4 ft			

C. obtusa gracilis. This has very dark green foliage arranged in shell-like layers with deep shadows between. Pick them out for your garden and you will realize why the Japanese keep interesting miniature trees as heirlooms.

6-12 in. high	\$1.50 each.	\$12.50 per 10
1-1½ ft. high	3.00 each,	25.00 per 10



There are many home grounds that should have windbreaks and walls of green to shut out the north wind. Perhaps you didn't know that you could have such a wall put to work for you this Winter, perhaps you thought you had to wait until Spring or wait for little trees to grow.

CHAMÆCYPARIS pisifera var. plumosa. Green Retinispora. Feathery domes of pure green.

C. var. plumosa aurea. Golden Retinispora. The golden yellow foliage is very popular as a relief and contrast to green.

as the Colorado Blue Spruce and far more graceful.

FIR. See Abies.

HEMLOCK. See Tsuga.

IUNIPERUS. Juniper and Red Cedar

JUNIPERUS. Juniper and Red Cedar
There are two predominant lines in landscape architecture—the horizontal and
the vertical—the Red Cedar and the common Juniper contribute both.
JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. Fluffy, fleecy, spreading
plants with long, horizontal plumes of blue-green foliage. 1-2 ft. high, 2-2½ ft. spread
J. communis. Common Juniper. We have them by the thousands. An unusual opportunity for you to use them extensively to edge off your groups of Pines and Cedars Remember where you have seen them on a wind-swept pasture and compose such groups on your own grounds; plant them at the foundation of the house, especially on the sandy, dry side; add them to your wild landscape along the Piping Rock trails. Is your entrance dangerous because the line of view for approaching automobiles is blocked? Take out the tall plants and put in common Junipers, Yew and other cover plants. You have time this Fall and Winter. As you look at places that have been planted three to twenty years you will see there is no foliage less than 6 ft. high where foliage 2 ft. high is needed. 1 ft. high, 1-2 ft. wide. \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10, \$150.00 per 100 JUNIPERUS species from Frank Meyer. Frank Meyer, Explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, brought us two grafted plants from China. This is the first time it has been offered. It is an irregular, picturesque little plant growing 3 ft. high, 2 ft. broad, with dense, deep blue foliage like the Koster's Blue Spruce. 1-1½ ft. high. \$10.00 each J. virginiana. Red Cedar. Native Red Cedar that comes up on abandoned fields, fence rows and seashores. You can plant Cedars all Summer and all Winter with equal success. Labor and trucks are most available in Winter. Mulch the ground in December and early January to keep out frost. Then you will feel the satisfaction of using all the time and all of your land. Under plant with cover plants. Then they are all beautiful. Don't plant a single row of Cedars just big enough for a screen, but make it as beautiful as the picture on page 5. Height Each Per 10 Height Each Per 10 8 ft. \$15.00 \$140.00 16 ft. \$40.00 \$375.00 12 ft. \$20.00 \$75.00 12 ft. \$20.00 \$75
PICEA. Spruce
The firs and spruces have tall spiry tops and dense wind-defying foliage that will
make you a narrow wall of green.
P. Douglasii. Douglas Spruce. See Pseudotsuga.
P. orientalis. Oriental Spruce. The beauty of landscape composition is largely the gradation from dark to light, from deep shadows to sunny openings. For a dark background, use Oriental Spruce, Nikko Fir, Red Pine, White Pine, Red Cedar and Japanese Yew. For lighter foliage, use Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Douglas Spruce, Concolor Fir, Colorado Blue Spruce, Common Juniper. The Oriental Spruce keeps its foliage nine years, therefore, it does not get open and scraggy. 2 ft. high. \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10 3 ft. high 6.00 each, 50.00 per 10 5 ft. high 13.00 each, 120.00 per 10
P. pungens var. glauca. Colorado Blue Spruce. The Blue Spruce enlivens the land-
scape usually where used against a dark background or at the end of a vista. You will be delighted to see our big old plants that have been growing ten to fifteen years, recently transplanted so they have perfect roots for successful growth on your grounds. 6 ft. high. \$25.00 each, \$180.00 per 10 8 ft. high. 45.00 each, 425.00 per 10
P. var. Kosteri. Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce. Similar in color but more blue than the last and more irregular in shape.

PINUS, Pines

The best evergreens for Long Island. Nature has most strongly developed the Pine in this soil and climate. In New York and New Jersey there are nine species of Pine, some come from the sandy coastal plain, others come down from the rocky and gravelly slopes of the north. Both are happy on Long Island.

For your comfort, beauty, economy and value of your place, there is now available the best possible evergreen foliage. It is in the best possible condition for vigorous growth on your grounds. The best time to get full value of the Pines is to plant them in the Fall and Winter when they work for you right away. They are not little things you can pat on the head, but big bulwarks to stand between you and the outside world.

All of these Pines will help you carry out the ideal of the late President Roosevelt. "One thing I like about my place, I do not live in anybody else's pocket." Sagamore Hill is a good Long Island hill-top farm with orchards, hay fields and a ring of forest all around it, the view extending over the tops of the Oak and Cedars across Long Island Sound. It was not "in anybody else's pocket." You can make your place not "in anybody else's pocket" to a large degree—even if it is only 50 or 100 ft. wide—you can make a barrier of evergreen foliage 10 ft. high and only 5 ft. wide and keep it that size by pipeling back the new growth in early Summer it that size by pinching back the new growth in early Summer.

In using these American Pines you will be carrying out another of the late President's principles. He was asking why the Elm tree at the porte-cochere was failing. "It is a Scotch Elm and does not like our dry Summer air and usually turns yellow in mid-Summer. Why did you not plant native trees that like this climate?" "Do you know, Mr. Hicks, when I planted my place I could not get native American trees." These two statements are the cardinal principles of the nursery business and landscape gardening.

- PINUS Banksiana (divaricata). Jack Pine. Picturesque, irregular, flat top tree for the seashore and dry, windy places.
 - 10 ft. high, 6 ft. spread, 8 yrs. old......\$20.00 each, \$190.00 per 10

Sheared pyramids for a hedge in a windy place:

- P. montana Mughus. Mugho Pine. Little green cushions 1 to 5 ft. high. On the Alps snow slides over them. Just the thing for a low planting on the sunny side of the house or out on a hill with Bayberry bushes, or to taper down taller plantings of Pines.
- P. nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. Big, sturdy, bee-hive-shaped domes that always look the same for twenty years, never browned by salt spray, neither cold or March wind; keeps a good color in city smoke and makes it practical for you to have a beautiful backyard garden this Winter. They have long, coarse roots but our method of repeated transplanting with large balls of earth makes them a good investment.

Each Per 10 Height Each Height 4 ft.....\$800.00 per 100 \$10.00 6 ft.....\$29.00 \$180.00 \$90.00 130.00

P. resinosa. Red, or Norway Pine. Similar to the Austrian Pine, but a darker green. An illustration of the neglect of one of the best native trees is the fact that a few years ago these were not offered in Europe or America. We secured a quantity of seed and now you have a chance to plant a Pine forest that will grow up into tall, narrow, symmetrical trees with beautiful, ruddy bark. A truckload of these Pines with Holly, Laurel and white Birch will make the best investment you ever made on your country place. Particularly valuable for an immediate screen on a small

Height Spread Each Per 10 Per 100 3 ft. \$3.50 \$30.00 \$275.00 4 ft. 3 ft. 5.00 40.00 300.00 5 ft. 3 ft. 8.00 70.00 Height Spread Per 10 Per 100 Each 6 ft. 4 ft. \$15.00 \$125.00 8 ft. 5 ft 25.00

P. rigida. Pitch Pine. Nature has planted thousands of acres on Long Island with Pitch Pine, but then man has burned and burned and reburned the land and trees until it takes a botanist and an artist to see the beauty of them. One lady reported them only as burned, scarred skeletons, sprouting out from the trunk, but she came back the next week and said: "Mr. Hicks, you are right. The Pitch Pine are beautiful where they are not burned." Are you one of the owners of hundreds of places on Long Island hills and shores that should be planted this Winter with belt of these Pines? It is in Winter you realize the need, but do not have the Spring fever of planting and do not know how much more economically such work can be done in the Winter than in the crowded Spring season. Special prices on blocks we wish to clear.

P. strobus. White Pine. The greatest contribution you can make to the beauty of the landscape is to reintroduce the White Pine. It has the ability to grow and the adaptability to this climate which you must mold to your uses. If you want a screen 10 ft. high, come and pick them out, or we will pick them out and arrange them according to your ideas. We have moved them by the thousands every month in the year with success. They are grown the right way and moved the right way. You can forget as most of our customers have forgotten, the frequent first question: "What is the right time to plant so and so?"

To put hospitality and coziness in your home landscape use the White Pine. Use it extensively to make a good, harmonious composition. No other tree so strongly emphasizes horizontal lines, and there is restfulness in the deep shadows contrasting with the silvery sheen or the light reflected from the upper sides of the branches. For economy consider the White Pine first, because it grows rapidly in height and gains more than all others in breadth. Another item of economy is the 20% discount on blocks we wish to clear or individuals that have been selected to sell. They are of good

quality and have good roots. Height Spread Each Per 10 Per 100 Height Spread Per 10.....\$2.00 \$17.50 \$150.00 12 ft. 8-10 ft. 13 yrs..\$40.00 \$375.00 3 ft. 3 ft. \$2.00 4 ft. 2-3 ft. 4.00 5 ft. 2-4 ft. 6.00 6 ft. 3-4 ft. 7 yrs. 8.00 7 ft. 4-6 ft. 8 yrs. 12.00 8 ft. 4-6 ft. 9 yrs. 18.00 14 ft. 8-10 ft. 15 yrs. 60.00 16 ft. 10-12 ft. 17 yrs 80.00 37.50350.00 550.0057.50550.00750.0070.00 600.0018 ft. 12 ft. 18 yrs.100.00 900.00 110.00 1000.00 20 ft. 12 ft. 22 ft. 14 ft. 1200.00130.00 170.001400.00 10 ft. 6-7 ft. 11 yrs. 28.00 270.0024 ft. 15 ft.

PSEUDOTSUGA (Picea) Douglasii. Douglas Spruce. To introduce a good tree and a new tree is difficult. The Norway Spruce on Long Island is a haggard and mournful tree after a few years. It was popular because it was cheap and easy to transplant. People would say: "I don't like evergreens. They make me sad. They remind me of a cemetery." They knew only the Norway Spruce. To substitute a better tree we offered the Douglas Spruce as a live Christmas tree to be planted out afterward. It is a beautiful, silvery, blue green tree, superior to its neighbor in Colorado, the Blue Spruce in gracefulness, rapidity of growth and beauty. Come and pick out your Christmas trees and some Christmas groups for your friends.

Height	Spread	Each		Per 100
3 ft.		\$3.00	\$25.00	\$200.00
4 ft.	3 ft	5.00	45.00	400.00
5 ft.	3 ft	7.00	65.00	600.00
6 ft.	4 ft	10.00	90.00	
12 ft.	6-8 ft	50.00	450.00	
14 ft.	8-10 ft	75.00	650.00	
16 ft.	8-10 ft	100.00	900.00	

TAXUS. Japanese Yew

The popularizing of the Japanese Yew is one of the achievements of the Hicks Nurseries.

The species was introduced by Dr. Hall, a missionary to Japan. He recognized the climate similarity and brought over the plants to Parsons' Nursery, Flushing, to introduce. They had their Japanese plants fenced in a little area called "Paradise." Mr. Chas. A. Dana started his famous arboretum and had some of the choicest of these plants. About twenty years ago, we commenced getting seed from one of them and have continued getting seeds since it has been moved to the estate of Mr. W. D. Guthrie, Locust Valley. The plant is north of the east gate and is about 30 ft. high and 30 ft. wide, loaded with red berries. When the Parsons' Nursery became a city park we bought the Japanese Yew. We have propagated it by the thousands. You can use the Japanese Yew in many ways where it will be both harmonious and beautiful. Its particular value is to give a note of pure, dark, lustrous green. It is in scale with the smallest garden and in character with the largest and most expensive. If you want a hedge 8 ft. high, plant Pine with Yew in front. Take out the Pine later. It will be like the old Yew hedges of England—rich, soft and velvety.

If you wish to make an irregular boundary that will stay smiling, compose it largely of Japanese Yew and take out the larger growing species before they crowd. If you wish a low border in your garden that will do what Boxwood does and never Winterkill, use the Japanese Yew, flat form. Against the foundation of your house as on page 36—big, rounded masses of green either side of the entrance or at the corners may be just the treatment to give your house dignity and coziness—plant the Japanese Yew, flat form. Perhaps, between the windows and corners you need a tall, narrow spire, like Boxwood or Cedar, plant the Japanese Yew and keep it clipped. In the woods where it is too shady for Pine and Spruce and you wish to make an interesting variation with Holly, Leucothoë, Laurel and Azalea, you can plant the Japanese Yew as along the path on page 5.

TAXUS baccata repandens. Spreading Yew. The hardiest form of the English Yew. It is a cushion-shaped plant about 2 ft. high and twice as wide. Its recurving branches give it a soft, rounded outline that is restful. You will find it particularly appropriate on the shaded side of your house or shaded path along Pines, Hemlock and Oak. To hold the mulch of blowing leaves plant an edging of the Spreading Yew. It is always neat for small Winter gardens, in the city or suburbs.

Height	Spread .	Each	Per 10	Height Spread	Each	Per 10
10 in.	1 ft	\$2.50	\$20.00	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft	\$6.00	\$50.00
1 ft.	1½ ft	4.00	30.00	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 ft	10.00	80.00

T. cuspidata. Japanese Yew. The form grown from seed making an upright tree in the shape of a Hemlock with a single straight leader. Trees that are now 3 ft. high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad will in five years be 8 ft. high and 5 ft. broad. You will find it unique pleasure to select from our big checkerboards of these Japanese Yew. The plants are in perfect condition and have been recently transplanted to make good roots. They are just as beautiful in March as in November and bright sun does not damage them. As a substitute for Pyramidal Box we have trimmed some to narrow cones. Some have been trimmed for low hedges.

Height	Each.	Per 10	Per 100	Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1½ ft							\$800.00
2 ft	5.00	40.00	350.00	4ft	15.00	140.00	
2½ ft	7.00	60.00	600.00				

T. cuspidata. Flat Form. This is grown from the side branches of the above and makes a flat topped, spreading plant, perhaps 8 ft. high in thrity years. The plants we offer now will be just what you want to give the much desired horizontal lines in your landscape composition. See the foundation of the house on page 36; this variety will produce the results shown. No better present could be given on your own place or your friends than foundation planting including the Japanese Yew. They can be planted during the holidays. As a substitute for box border you can clip these to a perfect line 4 in. high or higher. Come to the nursery, select these Japanese Yew and re-arrange the planting around your home to take the place of the old plants that have grown too big. It will be like re-decorating the interior of your house. Perhaps, you have bought a place where the foundation of the house was smothered with bushes, and you need green plants that will stay low.

Height	Spread	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Height	Spread	Each	Per 10
8-10-in.	6-12-in	\$0.75	\$6.00	\$50.00	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3 ft. 10 yrs	\$12.00	\$110.00
1 ft.	1 ft	2.00	15.00	130.00	$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	4 ft	20.00	190.00
1½ ft.	1½ ft	3.50	30.00		$1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5 ft	30.00	275.00
11/2 ft.	2 ft	6.00	50.00					

T. var. brevifolia Dwarf Japanese Yew. Dense, dark foliage, growing about 1½ ft. high, 4 ft. broad; has long, spiky growth, spreading horizontally. You can keep it clipped solid and round like the Boxwood.

Height	Spread	Each	Per 10	Height	Spread	Each.	Per 10
6-12 in.		\$2.00	\$15.00	1 ft.	$1^{1/2}$ ft	\$8.00	\$70.00
1 ft.	1 ft	5.00	40.00	1½ ft.	2 ft	10.00	90.00

THUYA occidentalis. American Arbor Vitæ. Old-time gardens were frequently planted with Arbor Vitæ, a species native from Maine westward. It is easily transplanted because of its numerous fibrous roots; makes a columnar tree 15 ft. high, 8 ft. broad, with yellow-green foliage. Is not as cheerful in Winter as the Pines and Spruce because of its changing to dull or bronze color.

2 ft. high	\$1.00 each	\$8.00 per 10
3 ft. high	. 3.00 each.	27.50 per 10

T. var. Boothii. Booth's Dwarf Arbor Vitæ. A broad, little green tree growing about 1½ ft. high; cheerful for foundation planting, low hedges and window boxes.

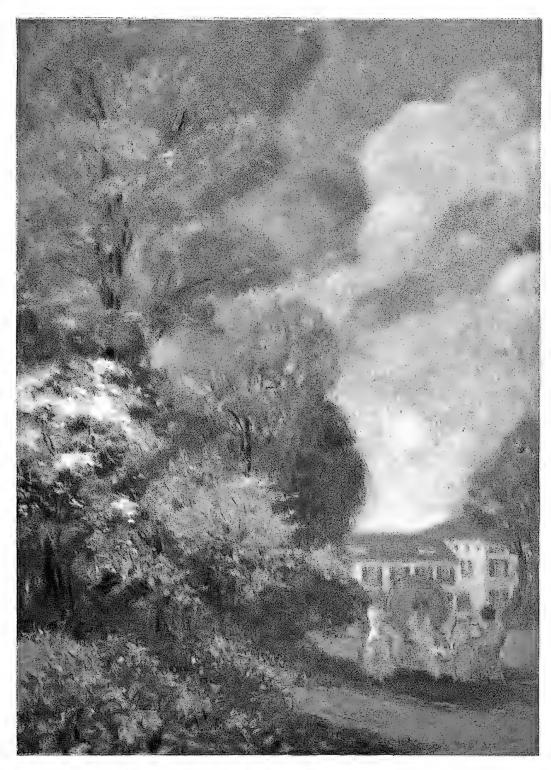
HEMLOCK

The most graceful native evergreen. A few wild ones are scattered through the woods of Lond Island, indicating that they like it best to be in company with other trees. Plant them on the interior of your groves of Pines and Spruce; thin out the monotonous line of shrubs and add Hemlock for Winter beauty and screen; keep the shrubs cut back so there is 3 ft. of open space all around, then the Hemlocks will be perfectly happy. Plant them through the woods to relieve the monotony. Don't expect them to stand alone on a bare plateau where the Pitch Pine and Oak should be the pioneers. Our stock is unusually good for hedges. These may be planted 3-5 ft. apart.

TSUGA canadensis. American Hemlock.

3 ft. high	\$4 00 aaah	\$25.00 non 10	\$200 00 nor 100
0.200.200	• \ \(\frac{1}{2}\).00 Cac,11	aggroo ber to	, woods per roo
4 ft. high	6.00 and	55 00 non 10	500 00 non 100

There is a Hemlock hedge fifty years old, 13 ft. high, we moved to our nursery. It is better than a wall and will make a magnificent background for a flower garden, surround a forecourt and separate it from the service court or shut off the street. We wish to examine carefully the place where it is proposed to plant it because it is too rare and choice to be starved. It can be safely planted this Winter.



The lawn of Mr. Henry de Forest, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., Olmsted Bros., Brookline, Mass., Landscape Architects.

The lawn is oval and concave, tall forest trees are feathered down with Red and White Dogwood, Azalea, Laurel, Deutzia, Magnolia, Barberry, Goldenbell, Viburnum, and many other varieties. The general effect is of pleasant space relation of lawn, sky and harmonious foliage. Each month there are new and interesting flowers or fruits, but never unduly conspicuous. The principles of landscape architecture can be applied to any area whether ten feet square or an acre. Do not be afraid to consult the profession because your place is small.

FLOWERING AND **DECIDUOUS**

SHRUBS

ACER ginnala. Siberian Maple. Many people ask for a Maple that is sure to turn red. Here it is. Most brilliant Autumn color of its season, just before the Dogwood and Virginia Creeper. A unique hedge plant; plant 2 ft. apart. Makes a big, healthy bush 12 ft. high, therefore useful in shrubbery planting and among trees. As we have several thousand of them at low rates you can use them as a cheap filler with the certainty that they will not develop bad qualities. There is great need in the landscape for something betwixt and between a tree and shrub. Ask about them. They are Dogwood, Japanese Dogwood, Ironwood, Styrax, Silver Bell and Crab Apple.

 2 ft. high
 .40c. each, \$3.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100

 3 ft. high
 .60c. each, 5.00 per 10, 45.00 per 100

- A. palmatum. Japanese Maple. Green leaved. The Japanese Maples are miniature trees that someone will weave into a charming Autumn garden with or without rocks.

ALTHEA. See Hibiscus.

- ARALIA spinosa. Hercules' Club. The quickest shrub to make a show. Tall, vigorous foliage, thorny stems, 6 ft. high, with finely divided leaves 2 ft. wide. In mid-Summer a fluff of white flowers followed by black berries that attract the robins.
- A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. A native shrub that should be used by the thousands to cover the ground, hold blowing leaves and make a neat, well-behaved border for tall shrubs and trees, decorate the landscape with heavy green foliage during drought and feed the birds all Winter. The Huckleberry-like fruits are correctly named but not injurious. White flowers in June, black, shiny fruits held all Winter. It is said that in Maryland they are used for mince pies. Use it to make up a large part of the plantation with Hazel, Sumac, Bayberry, Beach Plum, etc., because they all like Long Island sandy soil.

2-3 ft. high, broad clumps\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10, \$50.00 per 100

AZALEA

The late Mrs. F. N. Doubleday wrote several books on wild flowers and gardens under the pen name of Neltje Blanchan and she said: "Rudyard Kipling took me to Leonardslee, an estate in England where the Azaleas were arranged in color harmony on the hillsides. We can never do that in America until the nurserymen grow them in quantity from seed." You can be the first in your neighborhood to carry out this hint of a fairy woodland. We have started and the plants are ready for you. Select a suitable place in the woods, dig over the Huckleberry roots and leaf mulch and plant them this Fall and next Spring, or even when they are in bloom. The colors range through white, orange, lemon yellow, yellow, light pink, deep pink, bright red and deep red. The main thing is to get them planted. Then, as they grow and bloom move them around, extend the area and arrange the color harmony to express your ideas. Azaleas may be planted on the shady side of the house or among the shrubs.

- AZALEA arborescens. Fragrant Azalea. Vigorous, round shrub with glossy foliage and white, fragrant flowers in June.
- A. Kaempferi. Bright red, rare Japanese species with bright red flowers.

- A. Vaseyi. Carolina Azalea. Delicate shell pink. Most exquisite and delicate flower of its season. Blooms early in May, the first of the family. We have grown tens of thousands from seed and are just as proud of the achievement as of the Oaks and Pines. It used to be considered impractical to grow Azaleas from seed in this country. You would be interested to see how little seedlings are started in peat and sand, and transplanted to shady beds. You had better engage ten or fifty.

 6-in., transplanted, cut back. \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10, \$70.00 per 100 1 ft. high. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10
- A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. A vigorous shrub native on Long Island. Beautiful, fragrant white and pink tinted flowers in June and July. We are fortunate in securing big, broad clumps that will give you breadth and bulk at a low cost. As they are available by the thousand you can use them for the bulk of your Azalea garden and gradually increase the other varieties later. You can order a truck load for Winter planting with Viburnum, Blueberry and other time and money-saving shrubs. See page 31.

2-3 ft. high, broad clumps.............\$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100.00 per 100

BERBERIS, Barberry

Berberis is a genus of berry-bearing shrubs. Very widely used now for hedges. There are a number of rare species that we are able to introduce from seeds secured from Highland Park, Rochester. Those who wish to test out new plants can try a set of these. There is no reason why they should not be extensively used on Long Island in decorative planting and for birds.

- B. heteropoda. In the Fall the dark blue fruits of this Barberry are covered with a shiny bloom and hang in racemes, reminding one of a bunch of Grapes. Berberis heteropoda grows 5-6 ft. high, of an upright habit.
 - 2-3 ft. high......\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10, \$50.00 per 100
- B. Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. For hedge plant 1½-2 ft. apart, because it spreads thickly at the base.
 - 1 ft. high.
 .25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100

 1½ ft. high.
 .40c. each, 3.50 per 10, 25.00 per 100

 3-4 ft. high, 10 years old.
 .4.00 each, 35.00 per 100

HICKS NURSERIES, WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND

FLOWERING AND DECIDUOUS

SHRUBS

CHÆNOMELES (Cydonia) japonica. Japanese Quince. Another little shrub,
which, like the Sweet Shrub, people try to describe by its brilliant red flowers very early in May. It is frequently seen around old houses. Now is your chance to use it as a hedge plant. We have a large quantity at low rates.
2 ft. high60c. each, \$5.00 per 10, \$40.00 per 100
C. (Cydonia) sinensis. Chinese Quince. A rare shrub, with large, pale pink flowers in May and immense fruit. 4-in. in diameter. Fruit good for jelly.
2½ ft. high\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10
CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. Perhaps along the Merrick Road you got a whiff of spicy fragrance in July, from the swamp you got a glimpse of finger-like flowers beloved by the bees. This is a good shrub in the upland and grows about 4 ft. high. We are able to offer big clumps 3-4 ft. high.
3-4 ft. clumps
CORNUS alba sibirica. Red-twigged Dogwood. Big, round shrub most conspicuous in the Winter, with brilliant red stems. The robins flock to it in the Fall for the pearly white berries.
2 ft. high
in shrub borders to give height effect. Its large leaves, shiny white flowers and black fruits make it well worth growing. New and rare.
3-4 ft. high
C. mas. Cornelian Cherry. Many plants may claim to be first in Spring, but this is the first showy shrub available in quantity. Early in April it is a yellow haze a week or two ahead of the Forsythia or Golden Bell. Red, sour fruit in August.
6-8 ft. high\$3.00 each, \$25.00 per 10
C. paniculata. Panicled Dogwood. Another of the shrubs to be used in large quantities. Plant them 1-2 ft. apart to make a dense natural thicket where the stems come up so close that you do not need to hoe between them and they hold the leaves and keep themselves and neighbors fertilized and moist. Grows about 3 ft. high, with an abundance of white flowers in June and white berries in later Summer and Winter.
1-2 ft. high 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100 3 ft. high 50c. each, 4.50 per 10, 40.00 per 100 4 ft. high 75c. each, 6.00 per 10, 50.00 per 100
C. paucinervis. Low Chinese Dogwood. Introduced from Central China by Arnold Arboretum. Its spreading habit, narrow leaves and late blooming, white flowers appearing in July are distinct from all other Cornus. Reaches a height of 3-4 ft. 2 ft. high
C. stolonifera lutea. Yellow-twigged Dogwood. Even more conspicuous than the
red-twigged Dogwood, with orange yellow twigs. Now that more people are enjoying the country in Winter there is much greater use for bright bark. 3 ft. high
CORYLUS americana. American Hazlenut. Plant a hedge or plant a
thicket or use it among the shrubs. It will reward you with a big crop every year. We are willing to tell you where to collect wild ones by the bushel in early September. Select the biggest kernels for a new variety that we can introduce and name for you.
1-2 ft. high

COTONEASTERS

In the list of the twenty best shrubs for the United States compiled at the Arnold Arboretum, six were Cotoneasters. The dainty flowers, the attractive foliage, the Fall coloring and the radiant fruits are all features we know you will enjoy. If you are interested in any varieties not mentioned, ask us for it. We have many we are unable to list here.

COTONEASTER Dielsiana. Upright shrub, dainty white flowers, brilliant scarlet berries. 2-3 ft. high
2-3 ft. high\$1.50 each, \$10.00 per 10
C. divaricata. Handsome foliage and showy red fruits make this one of the best Cotoneasters. Spreading habit. 1-1½ ft. high
C. horizontalis. Prostrate shrub, valuable for its shiny foliage and scarlet berries. An excellent ground cover. 3 in. pot plants
C. humifusa. A creeping shrub with trailing branches. For rockeries and as a ground cover. See also cover plants, page 39. 2½-in pot plants
2½-in pot plants\$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10
DEUTZIA
A family of shrubs of vigorous growth with beautiful white and pink flowers in May. They are sure to give satisfaction because of their vigorous growth and graceful arching masses of bloom.
DEUTZIA gracilis. Dwarf Deutzia. A delightful little plant, sometimes used for forcing for Christmas. Grows about 2 ft. high; has white flowers early in May. 1 ft. high
D. Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. A hybrid of the last, growing 3-4 ft. high. 1½ ft. high
D. scabra. Pride of Rochester. Shrub growing 10 ft. high; pink flowers. 3 ft. high
DIRCA palustris. Leatherwood. The bark was used by the early settlers for string. In ten years it will make a sturdy, oak-like little plant 3 ft. high. The bees get some of their first honey from the pale yellow flowers. You will enjoy giving your friends a strip of bark to break. Plant a dozen in your shrubbery for a novelty. 10-12 in
DOGWOOD. See Cornus, also Trees.
ELÆAGNUS longipes. Silver Thorn. Broad shrub, about 3 ft. high, loaded with Cranberry-like, edible fruits in July.
2 ft. high
E. umbellata. Japanese Oleaster. A shrub growing 8 ft. high, with silver-grey foliage. In Japan the children run about the streets eating branches of the sweet berries. Poultry fly up to pick berries off. It seems to have the ability to gather nitrogen. 3-5 ft. high
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Japanese Bell Flower Tree. A shrub, with brilliant, Autumn foliage; bright pink bells in May. New and rare. 2 ft. high
EUONYMUS alatus. Cork-barked Burning Bush. A tree-like shrub, brilliant Autumn foliage; bright red fruit and winged bark. 1 ft. high
E. Sieboldii and E. Bungeana. Spindle Tree. Little trees with red berries. 3-5 ft. high
HICKS NURSERIES WESTBURY LONG ISLAND

SHRUBS FLOWERING AND **DECIDUOUS**

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. flowers in May. Use freely	Pearl Bush.	A shrub g ground of t	growing 10 ft. the shrub bor	nigh. I der or in	arge, white the woods.
2 ft. high			50	c. each.	\$4.00 per 10

FORSYTHIA, GOLDEN BELL

A shrub most conspicuous at its season in the middle of late April, great billows and banks of golden yellow. You can use it for shrub boundary, covering steep banks, decorating hedge rows, feathering down the woods and planting through woods or underneath groves of trees.

FORSYTHIA intermedia densifiora. Dense Flowering Golden Bell. Comparatively
new variety recommended by the Arnold Arboretum.
3 ft. high
F suspense Drooping Golden Rell Grows as a tall shrub with whin-like branches

F. suspensa.	Drooping Golden Bell.	Grows as a tall sl	hrub with whip-like branches
			alue for holding a steep bank.
11/2 ft. high		30c. ea	ch, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
4 ft. high		50c. ea	ch, 4.50 per 10, 40.00 per 100

F. var. Fortunei. Fortune's G	opportunity	to get a l	arge amount of
vigorous shrubs at a modera			
4-6 ft. high	 75c. each, \$	\$6.00 per 10	0, \$50.00 per 100

HAMAMELIS virginiana.	Witch Hazel.	The last flower to	bloom; spicy, little yel-
low flowers in early Decen	aber to make	your Winter walk in	nteresting; an Oak-like
shrub 10 ft. high. These	little plants gi	ve economical oppor	tunity to decorate the
woodland and open field.			

12-15 in	25c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
2 ft. high	50c. each, \$4.50 per 10

HIBISCUS (Althea) syriacus.	$Rose\ of\ Sharon.$	Old-fashioned shrub; big, Hollyhock-
like pink or purple flowers in	late Summer.	
2-3 ft. high, pink		90c. each, \$8.00 per 10

H. var. Jeanne d'Arc.	Double white.	*	
2 ft. high		75c. each,	\$6.00 per 10

HONEYSUCKLE. See Lonicera, also Vines.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora.	Hills of Snow.	A recent introduction de-
veloped from the wild species with big, ro	ounded heads of	white flowers all Summer.
2 ft. high		75c. each, \$6.00 per 10

H. paniculata grandiflora.	$Common\ Hydrangea.$	Large clusters of white flowers.
3 ft. high		

H. paniculata var. præcox	. Early-Flowering H	Iydrangea.	Blooms in	July when	1
flowering shrubs are rare.	Flowers like the next.	. Be the fir	rst to have i	.t.	
3 ft high			\$1.00 each	\$8.50 per 10	n

H. paniculata var. tardica. Late-Flowering Hydrangea. The wild form of the Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora; much better for extensive planting because less artificial, the smaller clusters are more graceful.

3 ft. high....\$1.00 each, \$8.50 per 10

HYPERICUM densiflorum. Dense Flowered St. John's Wort. An unusual shrub, like
little balls of gold all Summer; a charming addition to shrubbery. 2-3 ft. high
ILEX lævigata. Gray Alder. If you occasionally see a flash of red in the swamp it is this. It has myriads of orange-red berries in early Fall, like its relative the Holly. 1½ ft. high
I. verticillata. Black Alder. Red berries all Winter. Mix them through your shrubbery 3 ft. apart where you can use a shrub growing 8 ft. high. 1½ ft. high
LABURNUM vulgare. Golden Chain. The English enthuse over the Laburnum more than we do over the Dogwood. It is a tall shrub with golden flowers like the Wistaria in May. It is rarely seen in this country. We have several hundred and you have an opportunity to mix them through your shrubbery or in the woods where it will be especially at home. 2 ft. high
LILAC. See Syringa.
LIGUSTRUM var. Regelianum. Regel's, or Prostrate Privet. Hardy Privet with horizontal branches making a graceful shrub and a good hedge plant. 2 ft. high
2 ft
LONICERA, BUSH HONEYSUCKLE
LONICERA fragrantissima. Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle. Occasionally blooms all Winter; as in the Winters of 1912-13 and 1918-19. Pale, yellow flowers. 2 ft. high
L. Morrowii. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. Vigorous shrubs spreading 10 ft. wide; pink flowers in May. 4 ft. high
L. tatarica. Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle. A big shrub that should be largely used
where you wish foliage 8 ft. high; a sheet of pink in May and has the first showy red berries in August. Plant these 6 ft. or more apart. The berries are abundant as those of a currant bush and the robins and cat birds flock to it for several weeks. Height Each Per 10 Per 100 Height Each Per 10 Per 100 1½ ft. high. \$0.30 \$2.50 \$20.00 4 ft. \$0.75 \$6.00 \$50.00 3 ft. \$0.00 5 ft. \$0.00 75.00

PAVIA macrostachya. Dwarf Horse Chestnut. Beautiful spires of white in mid-July when flowers from shrubs are searce. Grows about 4 ft. high.

2 ft. high......\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10

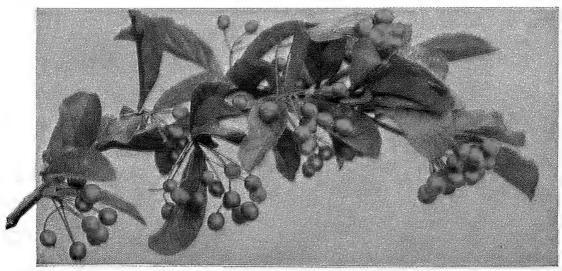
PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Sweet Syringa, Mock Orange. Old-fashioned shrub with perfume that is as affectionately remembered as the Lilac. Big, arching fountain of white in early June.

3 ft. high.......50c. each, \$4.50 per 10

PHOTINIA villosa. Chinese Christmas Berry. The birds delight in the feast of red berries in early Winter, for they are like their relative the Shad Bush. You will like them. It is a healthy shrub 12 ft. high, making an excellent screen with flowers in May. Try for game cover.

PRIVET. See Ligustrum.

PRUNUS maritima. Beach Plum. Darwin mentions natural species of plums "growing on the most distinct geological formations." Here is offered the biggest fruit native to the geological formation having the driest and most sterile soil. There are thousands of people picking the Beach Plum along the shores of Long Island and New Jersey who do not know that it is native on dry, sandy soils in the middle of the Island, or note the great variation of sweet, sour, bitter, little, yellow, red, purple and black. Burbank has produced many new and valuable Plums and has used the Beach Plum. Several people on Long Island should start breeding up the Beach Plum. We will pay them for grafts of extra good wild plants. Plant a hundred of these and grow your own as has Edwin Foster, Central Park, Long Island. They make round bushes, 6-8 ft. high; a solid bank of white in May; beautiful, drought-resisting foliage all Summer. There is no reason why they would not make a good hedge. Nature uses Beach Plum, Bayberry, Beach Grass, Virginia Creeper, Pitch Pine, Holly and Black Jack Oak to hold the drifting sand.



PHOTINIA. CHINESE CHRISTMAS BERRY.

Long Island is an all year residence region. Come to the nursery and select berries and evergreens to make your place an all year beauty spot.

RHUS aromatica. Drought-resisting shrub with foliage like the poison vine, with red berries in July. Grows about 3 ft. high.
1-2 ft. high
R. copallina. Shining Sumac. Like Bayberry on dry hills it makes a rounded mass of small, shiny foliage without the height of the following species. 1½ ft. high
R. typhina. Staghorn Sumac. Grows 15 ft. high, with twigs covered with velvet. 3-5 ft. high
R. typhina laciniata. Cut-Leaved Sumac. Beautiful fern-like foliage. 4 ft. high
ROSE OF SHARON. See Hibiscus.
SAMBUCUS canadensis. Common Elder. Big heads of white flowers and purple berries good for jam. Nature plants it along the fence rows. 3-4 ft. high
S. pubens. Red-berried Elder. Brilliant orange-red berries in July. 3-4 ft. high
SNOWBALL. See Viburnum.
SORBARIA Aitchinsonii. A Spiræa-like plant with great panicles of white, like the Hydrangea in mid-Summer. 4 ft. high
SPIRÆA
The Spiræa family has been an old standby in shrub plantations. You can wisely plan to use them in quantity, spacing them 3 to 6 ft. apart.
SPIRÆA Bumalda, var. Anthony Waterer. Pink flowers all Summer. Grows 2½ ft. high.
1 ft
in early May, 2 ft
S. Thunbergii. Snow Garland. A bank of white just after the Golden Bell in April and early May. 2 ft, high
2 ft. high
S. Van Houttei. Big, arching, Elm-like shrub with white flowers in early May. 2 ft. high
STYRAX japonica. Japanese Styrax. A new plant you ought to know and use in quantity, if you have the room. Little, waxy, creamy bells hanging down in great profusion from the lower sides of the wide-sweeping horizontal branches; orange blossoms could not be more charming; flowers are followed by little, pendant fruit, which split open in the Fall and reveal the coffee-bean-like seeds. Plant a single tree in your flower garden where it will be as welcome as the Magnolia. Plant a dozen in the shrubbery either as a group 10 ft. apart or at intervals of 50 ft. Plant it by the hundreds in the woods or out in a grove of trees.

SUMAC. See Rhus.
SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. Little shrub 3 ft. high with big, white berries like marbles. 2 ft. high
S. vulgaris. Indian Currant, Coral Berry. Arching sprays of purple red berries. It takes root like the Strawberry plant; therfore, could be used at the edge of shrubbery. 2 ft. high
SYMPLOCUS paniculata, Japanese Turquoise Berry. Robin's egg blue berries. A new plant we are proud to re-introduce. Put them through the woods for the fun of discovering them. Give them to a plant-loving friend. We have a lot of novelties that are worthy of such use. Come and pick them out. 1½ ft. high
SYRINGA, (Lilac). For fragrance the old-fashioned Lilac holds first place in the affections of many people. A suburban or country place without Lilacs misses one of the joys of life. They had better be arranged at the back of the shrubbery groups, although one or three Lilacs at the corner of the house with a big tree for shade is all that is needed to make a picture.
S. Emodi. Vigorous shrub over 8 ft. high blooming later than the common Lilac; upright spikes of blue flowers. Use it extensively for shrub plantations or a hedge. 3-4 ft. high
S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. And var. alba. White Lilac. 3 ft. high. .70c. each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100 5 ft. high. \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10 7 ft. high. \$5.00 each
VACCINIUM corymbosum. Swamp Blueberry, or High Bush Blueberry. Write F. V. Coville, U. S. Botanist, Washington, D. C., about his varieties ¾ in. in diameter. See 15 acres at J. J. White, Inc., New Lisbon, N. J., and get catalog. Bud on wild bushes and get fruit in two years. Help get 1000 acres on Long Island by 1930.
Here we are offering the wild species in the best available form for your purpose. In an aviation field, a large area was cut down four years ago and are now grown up into big, broad, mature bushes that give you the broad, rounded outlines that cannot be secured with ordinary young shrubs. To show how perfectly they blend with the natural landscape see the entrance to the estate of Mr. Geo. W. Brewster between Brookville and East Norwich. Mr. James L. Greenleaf, Landscape Architect, has feathered down the woodland so naturally that you hardly know it was planted.

In landscapes as on page 21, you can use them by the tens, hundreds or five hundreds. Their Winter beauty is like that of an old White Oak, branches twisted and sturdy, not being a bundle of whips like most shrubs. The Winter color is a ruddy, cheerful glow with occasional yellow bark. Food and beauty and economy are combined in the Blueberry, Beach Plum, Shad Bush and Hazelnut. Plants come up with a great big ball of peat, so they are sure to grow. The best way would be to have a truckload direct from the collecting field at any time of the year. You will gain several years in obtaining mature beauty. Plants are so wide you can use one-half or one-third as many as ordinary nursery shrubs.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

VIBURNUM cassinoides. Withe-rod. A shrub with pink and blue berries. 3-4 ft. high, 2-3 ft. spread, large clumps.......\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10, \$70.00 per 100 V. dentatum. Arrowwood. Here is where we can give you the most cubic feet of healthy, time-saving foliage. In the aviation field mentioned in the Vaccinium paragraph there are thousands of these. The biggest and most rapid growing shrub na-V. dilatatum. Japanese Bush Cranberry. Rare shrub from Japan. They are thickly covered with brilliant red fruits held all Winter. 3 ft. high......\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10 V. Opulus. High Bush Cranberry. A wild form of the old-fashioned snowball. Very showy all Winter and Spring with clusters of big, juicy, crimson fruits. V. var. sterile. Guelder Rose, Snowball. V. var. Zanthocarpum. Rare. Yellow fruit. WEIGELIA. Weigelia. Three varieties, white, red and pink. ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Yellow Root. A cover plant for shady woods; makes a big mass of foliage; plant 1½ ft. apart. Grows 2 ft. high.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

The broad-leaved evergreens are particularly suited to Long Island for several reasons. Many of them belong to the Ericaceous or Heath family, as Rhododendrons, Laurel, Leucothoe, Bearberry, which like sandy, acid soil. They dislike soil rich in lime or clay. Long Island has a milder climate than the same latitudes on the mainland and many varieties, as some of the Rhododendrons and Boxwood, are hardier on Long Island. The equable and oceanic climate of Long Island favors the Holly and its relative, the Inkberry, which are native, and many others.

Long Island is an all-year residence region and people are hungry for beautiful Winter landscapes. Broad-leaved evergreens furnish the finishing touch to the picture made by the Oaks, Pines, bright berries and colored bark.

Broad-leaved evergreens have been side-stepped by nurserymen because they did not thrive on rich limestone soil where most nurseries are. They were difficult to propagate and could not be handled like sheaves of grain as they handled fruit trees and Privet. We have propagated them heavily because we have acid soil and have brought

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

in peat and oak leaves. It is lots of fun to see the little plants growing, and with many of them, it is a case of wanting to eat your cake and have it too. Therefore you had of them, it is a case of wanting to eat your cake and have it too. Therefore you had better come to the nursery and pick out what you want, because they are not in sufficient quantity to offer to everybody and not everybody has conditions to make them happy. The conditions to make broad-leaved evergreens most content are partial shade and a mulch of leaves. Partial shade does not mean to chop a little hole under a Silver Maple tree where the competition has dried out the grass. They are happy under Pine, Oak and Locust. Come and pick a Winter bouquet. You will see what they like and what they don't like. We will help you make them happy on your grounds. It is only when they are happy that they are worth having.

Foundation planting or basal planting is popular because it connects the house with the ground and takes away the new look and because everyone has that area available. On small lots it is the most available area. It may not be the best landscape taste to put in yellow, blue and green evergreens or plant only with fast growing species be-

cause they are cheap and available.

On partly shaded sides of the house, broad-leaved evergreens as Laurel, Rhodo-dendrons, Myrtle, Euonymus, Leucothoë with ferns and Yew, can be woven into a charming composition. On the sunny side the flat Juniper, Mugho Pine, Yew and Japanese Cypress are preferable. No matter what the time of the year you can come to the nursery and select at least some of these for planting. Even in mid-Winter some of them can be dug with a ball of earth. All broad-leaved evergreens are handled with a ball of earth, therefore, you can plant them all Summer.

BUXUS sempervi	${\bf rens.} \ \ Boxwood.$	Bush	form. Suitable for	edging.
Height			Height	
4-6 in	\$0.35 \$3.00	\$25.00		\$6.00 \$55.00
1 ft	$2.00 \ 15.00$	125.00	$2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. (sheared)	

B. sempervirens. Boxwood. Sheared pyramids. As Boxwood is not perfectly hardy, we suggest the Japanese Yew as a substitute. The same clipping will keep it almost

of the same appearance.

CALLUNA vulgaris. Scotch Heather.

COTONEASTER microphylla. See also Deciduous Shrubs. Dainty little plants spreading out with horizontal branches; perhaps 1 ft. high. Thickly studded with crimson berries during the Winter.

EUONYMUS radicans. Evergreen Bittersweet. Broad-leaved evergreen that should be used by the hundred on Long Island to edge down groups of small evergreens; to climb up tree trunks; to climb up the lower branches of Cedars, Holly and other evergreens, to carpet the ground in shady places in the woods; to run up walls of stone, brick or wooden houses; to clamber over rocks. The name Evergreen Bittersweet is justified because it has bright red fruits all Winter, like its relative the Bittersweet and Spindle Tree; Euonymus radicans is the form with leaves about 1 in. long. It is as beautiful as the English Ivy and far hardier.

E. radicans var. minimus (Kewensis). A pretty little rock plant making a cushion 4 in. high; just the thing for edging down foundation plantings. This is the first time we know of its being available in quantity. Come and see it at our office steps and take home a sample or a hundred.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

across. Will grow as in good condition all	as var. vegetus. Evergreen Bittersweet. Round leaves, 1½ in. a vine or make a bush 2 ft. high studded with red fruit. Keeps Winter.
irregular spray inste the shade of a build Winter-kill, but not ever. Spring or Su 2 ft. high	nese Holly. Like Boxwood in size of foliage, but with an open, ad of the rounded outline of the Boxwood. Quite at home in ng among evergreen trees, and in the woods. Tops occasionally enough to prevent your planting it for it springs up thicker than mmer planting is preferable to Autumn. \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10, \$175.00 per 100 \$5.00 each, \$40.00 per 10
shrub 3 ft. high. It	Native along the south shore of Long Island where it forms a is as round and beautiful as old Boxwood\$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10
I. opaca. American to have it in quantit old trees on Rockaw Long Island. It will ing its bright green among your shrubbe well planted and you and a dozen other plass ft. high, priced of the high.	Holly. Everybody loves Holly but few know that it is possible y. It is native along the beaches of Long Island. There are still ay Beach, Cedarhurst and Fire Island and occasionally inland on I grow in the open sun, but you will get more pleasure from seefoliage in the shade of forest trees and evergreens: Weave it in ary or in the planting next to the house. Even if your place is a think you have not room for anything more you will find Holly ants worth making room for. We have a number of plants, 4 to
Long Island, and the soils. Use it undernotion and use it by any time of the year and deep pink, are to 1-2 ft. high	Mountain Laurel. The commonest broad-leaved evergreen on be best. It covers thousands of acres over the sandy and gravelly eath your Pines, Oaks, shrubs, in the woods, at the house foundathe hundred and by the thousand. It is easily transplanted because it comes up with a big ball of earth. The flowers, light he glory of the forest. \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$125.00 per 100 and 25.00 per 100 p
leaves; bronze-red in	m. Oregon Grape. Grows 2 ft. high with big, shiny, Holly-like Winter.
4-6 in. high	
clusters of white flo	phyllum. A new evergreen from China with leaves 6 in. long; wers and red berries. Worthy of trying in a collection of rare ady place.
2 ft. high	\$5.00 each
	RHODODENDRONS
ghany Mountains. Yo balls of earth. Like o Oak leaves to keep ou	dendrons are mostly derived from a species native in the Alle- u can plant our Rhododendrons in the Fall because they have big ther broad-leaved evergreens they do best if well mulched with t the frost and the tops protected by evergreen branches. To lodendrons you have, move them apart. The colors of Rhodo- hybrids range from white, light pink, deep pink, crimson, dark e.

crimson, lilac to purple.

VINES

ACTINIDIA arguta. A vine as vigorous and as beautiful as the Wistaria. Big, white, fragrant flowers like orange blossoms; edible, gooseberry-like fruits. Use Actinidia at the edge of the woods to cover a fence or a bank or to clamber among the shrubs. In the old Parsons' Nursery, Flushing, the boys had paths all through it like a Blackberry patch, so the fruit must be acceptable. It is a rare plant that you will enjoy.
4 ft. high
A. polygama. Silver Vine. A handsome climber, having silvery-white colored leaves.
1½ ft. high
AKEBIA quinata. Tall climbing vine, dark green, wheel-shaped leaves; little flowers that look like brown rubber and occasionally blue fruits like the Cucumber, with edible sweet paste.
2-4 ft. high\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10
AMEPLOPSIS (Vitis) heterophylla. Turquoise Blue Vine. A rare color, welcome food for the starlings.
1½ ft. high
A. quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. With five-fingered leaflets. The poison vine has three leaflets. Sets our woods aflame, the first reminder of Autumn. Let it run up tree trunks, hold the sand dunes, flame out from the tops of Pines and Cedars, ramble over the shrubs. Plant 20 or 100.
4 ft. high
A. tricuspidata Veitchii. Boston Ivy, or Japanese Ivy. Popular vine for climbing and clinging to bricks; three-pointed leaves and three leaflets.
2 yr. plants
CELASTRUS scandens. Bittersweet. You will see a flash of orange and a vine climbing high up a Locust or Dogwood and wish you could have it on your own place. Plant it at the edge of the woods or let it tangle together the shrubbery. 2 ft. high
C. orbiculatus. Japanese Bittersweet. This species is a stronger grower than the American Bittersweet, fruit very showy after the leaves fall.
1½ ft. high
CLEMATIS paniculata. Japanese Clematis. A snowdrift of white in August and September when flowers are welcome. You can use it and make shrubs look like Spiræa Van Houttei.
1-3 ft. high
C. virginiana. Earlier and less rampant than the Clematis paniculata. Native on Long Island, therefore, thoroughly appropriate to touch up your natural landscape. Add it to Cedars, Alders or Dogwood. As vines, plant them through the woods, on the walls of your house or garage or stone walls and in the rock garden. 3 ft. high
EUONYMUS. See description under broad-leaved evergreens.
HEDERA helix. English Ivy. 1-2 ft. high

VINES

LONICER Heckrottii. A vine growing about 6 feet high with yellow and red flowers. In a mild Winter it will bloom way into December.

.....\$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10

L. japonica Halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Dr. Hall, a missionary in Japan introduced this, Hall's Magnolia and Hall's Crab Apple. It is perfectly at home here. It is one of the quickest and cheapest ground covers, especially for steep banks which it covers economically and thoroughly. Fragrant, white and yellow flowers as welcome to the humming birds in Summer as the little black seeds are to the kinglets in Winter. Children know how to abstract the honey, too. Honeysuckle is evergreen through the most of Winter. To hold a bank plant them 3 to 4 ft. apart and they will quickly cover it because they take root at every joint. Come and see them in the nursery and you will realize what a perfect cover it makes.

2-4 ft. long.....

TECOMA radicans. Trumpet Vine. A vigorous vine native in the South. Will climb to the tops of the tallest trees and hang out long, scarlet trumpets in mid-Summer when flowers are welcome. The quantity we have available make it possible for you to plant a hundred or more on the edge of the woods, to make a tangle as part of the shrubbery, to hold sand dunes or bank, or to cover old fences.

VITIS Coignetiæ. A rare Japanese vine of great decorative value for its Autumn color. It created much interest in England where Autumn color is rare.

WISTARIA sinensis. Chinese Wistaria. Thinking of vines for porches and tennis backstops is making very limited use of one of Nature's most lavish decorative materials. Wistaria is always dark green and well fed be-cause like its relative the Clover and Locust, it gets nitrogen from the air through root nodules. You can plant 100 or 500 of these young plants and find they quickly catch up with the larger ones. They can be planted in the woods along with the American species which blooms later. They will hold a sand bank, cover the fence, but will show off best of all climbing a great Locust or Oak. You can make a feast of color in your woods and garden in May with the Wistaria; June, with climbing Roses; July, with the Trumpet Creeper and Septem-ber, with the Clematis paniculata; in October with Virginia Creeper; in Winter deep green with the Bittersweet and Euonymus.

1 ft. high, 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.
3-6 ft. high, 75c. each, \$6.00 per 10,

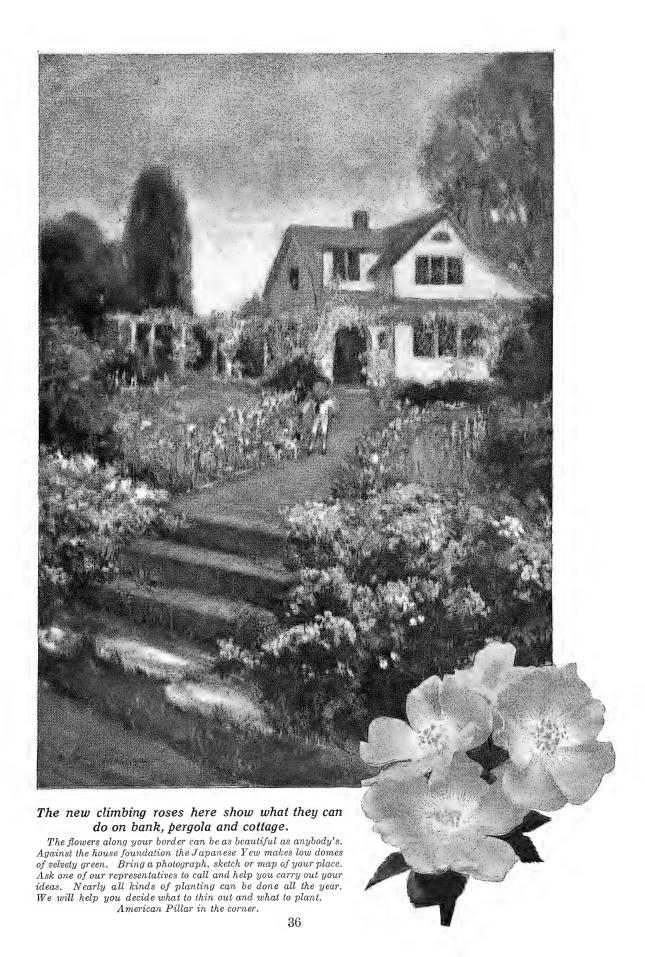
\$50.00 per 100.



Chinese Wistaria in the Dana Arboretum

\$200.00 IN PLANTS IN 10 PRIZES

Help scatter the population. Tell how you have found fun, health and profit living in the suburbs. What do you grow and how? We will use your achievements in future catalogs. Send stories, photos, plans or sketches.



ROSES

CLIMBING ROSES

The idea of this planting you can apply to any home. The bank is covered with climbing Roses and give a wealth of joy in June and remain green the rest of the season. The New Haven Railroad at Mt. Vernon, and the Pennsylvania at Marion, where Mr. Bok started the idea, used the climbing Roses for the railroad cuts. You can decorate the railroad or the roadsides in your vicinity either as an individual or part of the community work. Just dig holes 10 ft. apart and put them in. Fall is the time to plant. We have a supply of big strong vines. They will give a big show next year. If you wait until Spring they will not bloom as well. Use them on the pergola, in the shrubbery, or to climb up the big trees and as a background for the garden. They will do the

most for the least care as all they need is cutting back the surplus branches.

The detail flower in the corner is the American Pillar. Perhaps, you remember when we did not have the present list of Climbing Roses and when the Crimson Rambler was introduced. These are an American achievement due to explorers in China who brought out the multiflora and Wichuraiana Roses. These species like our changeable climate. Various plant breeders, as Jackson Dawson at the Arnold Arboretum, Boston; W. H. Walsh, Woods Hole, Mass., Dr. Van Fleet and others in Europe have bred many of these new varieties within the last 25 years. You and your gardener can do the same with Roses and food plants. There is need of hardy garden Roses with good foliage blooming throughout the Summer. Join the American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa., and subscribe to the Journal of Heredity, Washington, D. C. Get the literature and learn how to do plant breeding.

Aviateur Bleriot. Bright yellow in bud, carmine when open.

Climbing American Beauty. Flowers rich carmine, large and fragrant. A vigorous grower.

American Pillar. See illustration. Cherry pink with white center, contrasting with golden stamens.

Delight. Bright carmine flowers contrasting beautifully with the glossy foliage; early blooming.

Dorothy Perkins. No Rose has more rapidly and deservedly come into popular favor. Perhaps you have noticed how there is a new pink note in the landscape as you ride through such villages as Freeport and Rockville Center. You can use them for a hedge or let them ramble at will in your shrubbery.

Dr. Van Fleet. Developed by the doctor when he had a private plant breeding establishment at Little Silver, New Jersey. Now he is doing Rose breeding for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A charming Rose, double pink, pointed bud. Worth planting for its foliage alone.

Excelsa. A great improvement on the Crimson Rambler because the foliage and flower buds are free from mildew. It also is a better color and the great value is its continuing to show bright color late in July.

Lady Gay. Almost identical with the Dorothy Perkins in color.

Milky Way. White, with yellow stems; large, semi-double flowers, fragrant.

Setigera. Prairie Rose. An American species you will be proud of. It has big single flowers like the picture of American Pillar. You will catch glimpses of it along the railroad from central New York to Chicago, climbing over shrubs 10 ft. high, showing you just how to decorate your landscape. Get out of your car and plant one in some roadside thicket or swamp border. Everybody will enjoy it and the botanists will wonder if it is native. We will give you this and many other plants if you will distribute them this way for the public benefit and also to experiment with and to become acquainted with them on your grounds. Don't be bashful about asking. It is the cheapest way for us to advertise, because plants are the very best spokesmen, and beauty is its own excuse for being.

Silver Moon. Single white, 5 in. in diameter.

ROSES

Snowdrift. Double white flowers in large clusters. Very free blooming; a vigorous growing Rose. White is a color that is always welcome.

Tausendschön. Flowers vary from pink to white.

ROSA Wichuraiana. Trailing Rose. This horrible name prevented its general use until Peter Henderson named it "Memorial Rose," and pictured it in the magazines on a grave. The species is native on the cliffs in China. Will make a big mat of glossy, healthy leaves covered with sprays of creamy white flowers with the perfume of the Tea Rose. The little red seed pots are held all Winter for the bluebirds and robins in the Spring before they can get worms. It will hold a sand dune and in the moist ocean air repeat its July blooming in August. Use it to edge off your plantations of shrubbery; weave it in among them to cover the bare ground and to cover the road bank.

ROSA RUGOSA

ROSA rugosa. Is now well known from its use in shrubbery planting, especially at the seaside. Will make a big mass of level top foliage 4 ft. high. The foliage is darker green than the Privet and more glossy. Big, crimson apples through the Summer and all Winter, its chief attraction. Near the ocean these are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter and are edible. The birds have scattered the seed and it has run wild on the beach at Long Branch, and St. James. You can use it for a hedge, for holding sand dunes, mixing in on a railroad bank with trailing Roses, or out on the hills with Bayberry and Blackberry or underneath your Pine grove. Flowers are rose-pink about 3 in. across, the first Rose to bloom starting about May 15th, two weeks ahead of the rose bugs. If you cut back part of the stems in the Winter, you will get two crops of bloom.

- R. Hugonis. Father Hugho's Rose. A new Rose from China with beautiful single yellow flowers. The earliest Rose to bloom. It makes a bush about 4 feet high. \$2.50 each.
- R. humilis. You will recognize this in the upland fields because it is a foot high, with usually one flower rather than several in a cluster. Dig up some, bring them in and feel that you are master of your landscape.

50c. each, \$4.50 per 10.

R. nitida. Northeastern Rose. In the Winter the deep red twigs of a mass of these wild Roses, topped off by the glowing crimson fruits is an element of beauty that should not be omitted. Some groups of plants are like the junk man, getting a living out of what otherwise goes to waste. You can plant shrubs and trees in a way to catch the leaves that blow from your neighbors or which they wastefully burn. The main factor is that the stems come thickly out of the ground. Will be glad to talk them over with you.

50c. each, \$4.50 per 10, \$40.00 per 100.



Map from The Use of Lime on the Soil. N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Shaded area, soil which is moderate or low in lime. White area, very low in lime. This is why plants which tolerate acid soil thrive on Long Island, as Potatoes, Rye, Strawberries, Blueberry, Lupin, White Oak and Rhododendrons. Plants for dry and

acid'soils are not the easiest to grow or transplant. The difficulties have been overcome and you feel assured that Hicks Nurseries will supply what is best for your land. See also La Motte Chemical Products Co.

Baltimore, and E. T. Wherry, Washington Academy of Sciences.

COVER PLANTS AND CREEPERS

We have given references several times in our catalogue to little plants covering the ground. There are a number of them that are native. Perhaps you have not thought of using them. You are often delighted to find them in the woods and fields but never head of their being used, so did not dare to try. They are the right things to use because Nature uses them. We will do the daring and make them available. We will help you succeed with them and try again until you do succeed. That is what the guarantee is for, education for both of us

Grass, Privet, Poplars and Norway Spruce are neither the best nor all the materials for your home landscape. The cover plants largely represent what Nature would do first. We are telling you how or helping you to beat Nature to it.

Roland M. Harper, College Point, L. I., in the "Pine Barrens of Babylon and Islip" lists the predominant vegetation and says: "Nearly half of the shrubs are of the Ericaceous and closely allied families. The Compositæ constitutes nearly half the herbs noted in the uplands." In the list we are offering you, you will see most of the plants are of the Ericaceous or Heath family which like highly acid soil, and some of the Compositæ, or Diasy, Aster and Golden Rod family which like dry, sunny places.

The requirement of cover plants is that they shall take possession of the soil, and after they are established keep out most weeds, thus eliminating much of the expense of hand cultivation around trees and shrubs. The first year there will be needed some attention to establish them as with most other plants. The use of cover plants is the highest, best and latest development in landscape planting. You do not often see examples of it but we will be glad to show you some next to our office and on some of the private estates in the vicinity.

Cover planting can be done in the Autumn, nearly all the Winter, in the Spring and all Summer. It is practical in the Winter because many of the plants are dug up as sod in the woods where the leaves keep out the frost. You lay the sods in your ground, pack them in with soil and scatter on leaves. The sods also permit Summer planting. If you are one of the old-fashioned people who think Spring only is the time to plant, you will get very little done in proportion to what you might do.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi. Bearberry. Deer Feed. Along the roads and railroad banks of the Pine barrens and the sand dunes, have you noticed a tapestry reaching out in long streamers, bright green in Summer, red and green in Winter? The flowers are pink bells followed by red berries, showing that it is related to the Arbutus, Cranberry and Laurel. Use it for extensive lawns, sand banks, in the wild garden and for bordering evergreen plantings in sandy soil.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia. Sweet Fern. Closely related to Bayberry. Makes an even topped shrub growing about 1 ft. high on bare sand. Use it with Bayberry, Oaks and Cedar. For a cover plant where grass would be dead and brown it holds a deep green in the longest drought.

DENDRIUM buxifolium. Sand Myrtle. A beautiful little evergreen of the Heath family, from the mountains of North Carolina and the Pine barrens of New Jersey; grows about 1 ft. high. Small, evergreen leaves, pink flowers.

\$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

COVER PLANTS AND CREEPERS

EPIGEA repans. Trailing Arbutus. What it wants is the acid conditions made by the decaying oak leaves. Take it up in sods and plant enough of them so that at least some of them will grow. Plant them at the edge of plantations of Rhododendrons, Laurel, Azaleas, along woodland paths, shaded sandy banks and on the shady side of buildings.

\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10, \$40.00 per 100.

FERNS. Ferns love shade. They will come in themselves under trees or on the shaded side of a building, therefore, put them in to give an added touch of beauty and interest, especially under the evergreens, Laurel and Rhododendrons.

30c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$18.00 per 100.

GAYLUSSACIA baccata (Resinosa). Black Huckleberry. The commonest Huckleberry on Long Island, covering thousands of acres. Berries are jet black and you will remember they are not as pleasant as the others because seeds make a cracking sound between the teeth. Grows about 1 ft. high; attractive in dry woods and out on the plains because of the red color in Winter.

GAULTHERIA procumbens. Wintergreen. You have eaten the aromatic leaves and seen the beautiful red berries on the market. Come to our office and see where sods of it thrive under the Yew and Cedar. Plant it in your woods and in a collection of ferns, wild flowers and moss on the shaded corner of your house.

KALMIA angustifolia. Sheep Laurel. An evergreen growing about 1 ft. high, with pale blue-green leaves and deep pink flowers in June.

LEUCOTHOË (Andromeda) Catesbæi. A beautiful plant that heretofore has not been available for you to use in quantity as has its near relatives, Laurel, Rhododendrons and Azalea. It has long, arching sprays, 3 ft. long, foliage is bright green all Summer and green, bronze and red in Winter. In June there are clusters of Lily of the Valley flowers. Plant it through the woods 3 ft. apart, use it as a ground cover to hold the mulch under evergreens and Oaks, or to weave together a foundation planting on the shady side of your house. We have grown them by the thousand.

PACHYSTIMA Canbyi. Mountain Lover. A very rare evergreen cover plant growing in the Alleghany Mountains. It makes a cushiony, velvety cover about 5 in. deep. It is related to the Euonymus. Come and see it at No. 17, page 1. Decide where it will fit in your naturalistic garden, wild garden, rock garden, in a shaded corner, or among your collection of gems.

\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. A cover plant about 8 in. high sprouting up from underground stems; completely carpeting the ground, therefore, the cheapest and most beautiful cover under trees, shrubs, Rhododendrons. Plant 1 ft. apart.

COVER PLANTS AND CREEPERS

VACCINIUM pennsylvanicum. Narrow-leaved Dwarf Blueberry and V. vacillans. Low Blueberry. Little plants 8 to 20 inches high that give you delicious sweet Blueberries. You can plant as Nature does under Oak trees and know that you are helping the Oak trees because the Huckleberry holds the leaves upon which both feed. This is the most important and the most neglected principle of plant growth.

VINCA. Myrtle, Periwinkle. Around old houses Myrtle makes a shiny green carpet, especially solid in the shade of Evergreens, Oaks and Locusts, but not Maples. Use it to carpet the ground under shrubs; mix with Pachysandra and Ferns to hold the mulch under Laurel and Rhododendron. Children take almost as much delight in finding the first Myrtle as the first violet.

VIOLA pedata. Bird's Foot Violet. Light, sky-blue flowers carpet the Hempstead plains for miles.

30c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100.

There are many other cover plants as HELIANTHEMUM canadense or Frost Weed, HUDSONIA ericoides or Heathlike Hudsonia or Pine Barren Heather, ASTER linafolius, CHRYSOPSIS mariana or Golden Aster, TEPHROSIA virginiana or Hoary Pea and SALIX humilis or Dwarf Willow. These grow about 6 inches to 2 feet high on the Hempstead Plains, the Pine Barrens and sandy hills. They all have a grey-green color due to the silky hairs which lessen transpiration from the foliage. You can make a gray landscape with them. They thrive and look cheerful on sterile dry situations.

50c. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$30.00 per 100.

Other Cover Plants Include:

SCRUB OAK. See page	COTONEASTER. See page32
COMMON JUNIPER. See page16	CLIMBING ROSES. See page37
HAZELUT. See page24	HONEYSUCKLE. See page35
ZANTHORHIZA, Yellow Root. See page.31	MOSS PINK. See page45
SCOTCH HEATHER. See page32	SEDUM. See page45

Small plants for extensive planting are offered in this catalogue in some varieties. There are many more available in the nursery. We will be glad to send you a list or show you the stock which includes Maples, Dogwood, Hawthorn, Beech and Oak. The Oak is particularly available and we strongly urge people to make extensive plantations of small trees 1 foot to 6 feet high. They have long tap roots and can be planted in the early Winter in holes 20 inches deep made by a crowbar. Small shrubs can be planted at the same time as Azaleas, Barberry, Clethra, Red Twigged Dogwood, Hazelnut, Deutzia, Silver Thorn, Euonymus, Golden Bell, Bush Honeysuckle, Bayberry, Sumac, Lilac, Blueberry, Viburnum. Small evergreens may be planted in the Spring as Pine, Spruce, Fir, 6 inches to 2 feet high. We will be glad to help you carry out your ideas with material that will be best permanently and which will be economical in first cost.



PHLOX

PHLOX. The life of the garden in mid-Summer. Use Phlox by the score or hundred, and your hardy border or garden will be radiant right through the hot months of Summer and cool months of Autumn. Use plenty of white—we have plenty of white for you to use. You are perfectly safe in using the pink and red varieties too, for those we offer have been selected for their purity of color both when in full bloom and as they fade. You will find them the very best.

30c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

- No. 1. Ferdinand Cortez. A tall, strong grower.
- No. 2. Baron Van Dedem. New. Large flower and flower truss.
- No. 3. Independence. Tall. Pure white. Use it freely.
- No. 4. Linfield Beauty. Salmon pink. A most desirable variety.

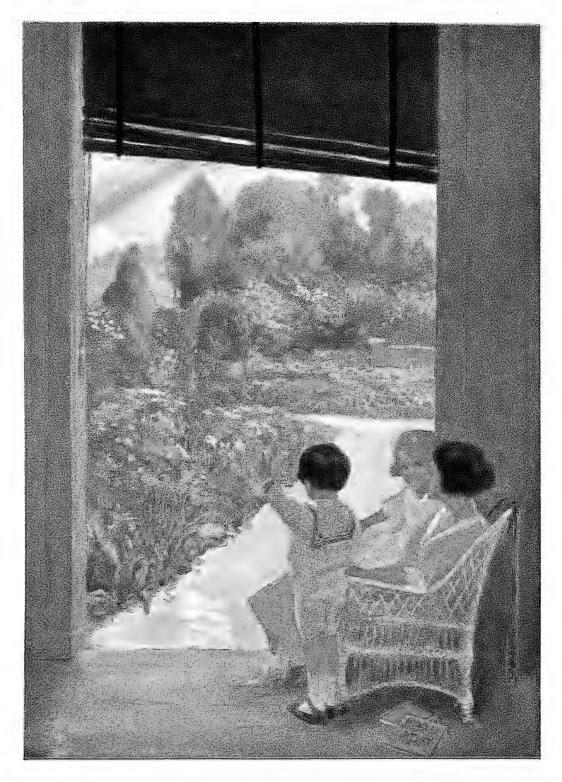
HARDY FLOWERS

You love flowers; your memory now is fresh for what you wish to do in your garden, come to the nursery and take home boxes of plants; plant them and next Summer they will bloom as if they had been there for a year. This list very inadequately represents the variety and quality of what you can get. Our herbaceous department has been replanted this year and the plants mostly are large, field-grown clumps that will please you.

You will find it a pleasure to make our herbaceous department your headquarters for most of your flower garden ambitions. Come any time, study the plants, pick some if there are plenty, take them home and see if you like the colors or if they are different from what you have. To keep your flower garden at its best requires renewing several times during the season. Come and take home plants in pots or with clumps of soil on the roots. Go in the Rock Garden, see how you can arrange a better one.

30c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20.00 per 100.

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T., M., L. indicate growth. Tall (3-6 ft.); Medium (1½-3 ft.); Low (4-in.-1½ ft.)
 ‡ ACHILLEA ptarmica fl. pl. Achillea, The Pearl (M). Summer.
 o A. Millefolium. Cerise Queen (M). Summer.
 † A. tomentosa (T). June. *ACONITUM autumnale.
                              Monkshood (M).
 * A. Fischerii (M). September.
 † ALYSSUM saxatile. Golden Tuft (L.). April.
ot ANEMONE japonica. Japanese Anemone (M).
                                                    October.
 x AQUILEGIA. Columbine (M). May.
o ARMERIA atrosanguinea. Thrift (L). June.
   ASTER alpinus (L). June.
o* ASTER, Wild (T). August.
 ‡ BOLTONIA asteroides (T). September-October.
   ASTER tataricus (T). October.
 * CAMPANULA carpatica. Carpathian Harebell (L). June.
*‡ C. persicifolia (M). June.
 † CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (M). Summer.
   CLEMATIS integrifolia (M). Summer.
 † C. recta (T). Summer.
† COREOPSIS lanceolata (M). July.
 * DELPHINIUM formosum. Larkspur (T.).
   D. Belladonna (M). Light blue.
of DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William (M).
 o D. plumarius. June pink (L).
 o DICENTRA. Bleeding Heart (M). May.
 o DICTAMNUS. Gas plant (M). June.
† DORONICUM (M). A beautiful yellow Daisy. May.
* ECHINOPS. Globe Thistle (M).
 * EUPATORIUM. Hardy Ageratum (M.). September.
 * FUNKIA lancifolia. Day Lily (M). September.
 * F. ovata (M). July.
                        Orange-crimson Daisy.
   GAILLARDIA (M).
 ‡ GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath (M).
 HELENIUM autumnale (T). Fall.
   H. pumilum superbum (L). Summer.
  HELIANTHUS, Miss Mellish (T). Sunflower.
  HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri. Dwarf Day Lily (M). Orange. June. H. Kwanso (M). Orange. Double. June.
 † H. Thunbergii (M). July.
o HEUCHERA Brizoides (L).
                                Summer.
of HIBISCUS Moscheutos. Marsh Mallow (T.). August.
     * Blue; † yellow; ‡ white; o pink; § red; x all colors.
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Garden of Mr. Francis M. Weld, Huntington, L. I., Miss Marion C. Coffin, New York

Landscape Architect.

The garden is carefully arranged for continuous interest. Pansies, English Daisies, Tulips, Japanese Cherries, and Magnolias make it attractive ten days earlier than usual. Throughout the Summer until late Autumn color harmony reigns. In Winter the evergreen foliage of the Euonymus and the red berries of the Highbush Cranberry make up the all year beauty.

GARDEN FLOWERS

IRIS

The Glory of the Garden in May-June. 30c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20.00 per 100. Florentina. Early, white, flushed lavender. Honorabilis. S. golden, F. brown. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Madame Chereau. White, frilled edges blue. 2½ ft. Queen of May. Lovely rose-lilac. 2½ ft. Rebecca. S. straw, F. velvety purple. 2½ ft. Rhein Nixe. S. white, F. violet, white edge. 2½ ft. Sambucina Beethoven. S. dark lavender, F. purple. Spectabilis. Soft purple. 2½ ft.

SPECIAL IRIS OFFER: We have an extra stock of Orientalis (blue), Snow Queen (white), and Pseudo-acorus (yellow). So long as they last, will supply collection of 15 (5 each), large clumps, for \$3.00. Order as many as you wish.

T., M., L. indicate growth. Tall (3-6 ft.); medium (1½-3 ft.); Low (4 in.-1½ ft.).

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather (T). Purple. L. spicata (M). Purple. July.

o LYCHNIS semperflorens (L). Summer.

o L. viscaria (L). June. * MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-not (L).

ŒNOTHERA Youngii. Evening Primrose (M). Summer. **PAPAVER orientale.** Oriental Poppy (M).

†† P. nudicaule. Iceland Poppy (L)

o PHLOX subulata. Moss pink (L). o PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana (M). July.

*† PLATYCODON. Balloon flower (M). July.
o† PYRETHRUM. Persian Daisy (M). June.
† RUDBECKIA. Golden Glow (T). August.
† R. Nitida (T). Free flowering.
R. purpurea (M). Purple. July.

* SALVIA grandiflora. Meadow Sage (T). September.

S. pratensis (M). May-June.

SEDUM acre, alatum, album, sexangulare, spectabile, spurium coccineum.

All the SEDUMS are good for rockery.

STOKESIA lævis. Stokes Aster (L). Summer. VERONICA. Blue Jay Flowers (M). Summer. VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansy (L). Summer. *Blue; † yellow; ‡ white; o pink; § red; x all colors.

PAEONIA

The Most Glorious Flower of June.

We offer just a few varieties that always give satisfaction. We have others we will be glad to tell you about if you wish a more extensive collection. Pæonias planted in

the Fall will make your garden showy the first year.

Couronne d'Or. Large, pure white, with yellow stamens. A free bloomer. Grows 2 ft. 75c. each, \$6.00 for 10.

Delicatissima. Very large and double. A very delicate pink. It will be one of your

favorites. 75c. each, \$6.00 for 10. elix Crousse. Very brilliant red. Fragrant, vigorous grower. 2 ft. \$1.00 each, Felix Crousse. \$9.00 for 10.

Festiva maxima. One of the oldest and best. Pure white with crimson spots in center. Grows 3 ft. 75c. each, \$6.00 for 10.

SPECIAL PÆONIA OFFER: If you want flowers and plenty of them, and are not particular about varieties, let us send you a collection of ten plants for \$5.00.



You want to grow your own, and all you can grow, all you need for home use and some to give away. You have gotten over the old idea that it is proper to buy fruit because it is not, and secondly, because fruit is not to be bought in continuing supply. You have gotten over being afraid of work. Keep the ground stirred two inches deep, by hoe, rake, horse cultivator, or by one of the small tractors, as the

being afraid of work. Keep the ground stirred two inches deep, by hoe, rake, horse cultivator, or by one of the small tractors, as the Sprywheel. Autumn is the time to get started. Do what you can in the Autumn and then the plants make a quick get-away in the Spring. Keep planting in December even if it is chilly, wet and

Spring. Keep planting in December even if it is chilly, wet and discouraging. The Apples, Pears, Quinces, Grapes, Rhubarb and many others don't mind it. To get what fruit you should have you have got to push. There is not a surplus in the country to allow purserymen to push for your orders.

Take an inventory of your area. Make a map of it to scale. Don't think Apple trees have to be 40 ft. apart as in grandfather's orchard. You can keep them cut back. You can give a standard Apple 20 ft., dwarf Apples can be planted 12 ft. apart. The advantages of the dwarf fruit over the standard Apple are slight.

advantages of the dwarf fruit over the standard Apple are slight.

Standard Pears can have 15 ft. and dwarf Pears 10 ft., Peaches and Plums 15 ft.,

Currants, Gooseberries 4x6 ft., Raspberries, Blackberries 2x4 ft.; 50% more space is

preferable, especially if you give horse cultivation.

Outside the garden and orchard see where you can take out a shrub and put in a fruit tree. Sour Cherry is a little round tree just as pretty as the Spiræa. Apples and

FRUITS

Pears make good shade trees. New and unusual fruits, as Beach Plum, Persimmon, Pawpaw, Blueberry, Hawthorn, Barberry, Elæagnus, Shad Bush, Actinidia are especially appropriate for the ornamental part of the grounds. Come to the nursery and talk over these new things. We will be glad to give you a few to try.

The Farm Bureau at Mineola and Riverhead will be glad to tell you about culture, insects and fungi.

We have selected a list that has proved of value for home use on Long Island. There are other varieties, but the main thing is to cover the season and have plenty. The usual Apple and Pear tree is two years old from the graft or bud, 4-6 ft. ¾ in. in diameter, and these are the best for most planting. The city man thinks he cannot wait. The farmer is more patient and starts earlier. Two or three years ago we planted several thousand Apple and Pears in squares 6 ft. apart. Now they are ready for you. Most of them have started a quantity of fruit spurs, with round, wooly buds that will bloom next year. These time-saving trees are strong and straight, 6-9 ft. high, 3-7 ft. wide, not little canes you can pat on the head. We have grown these trees to save you time, and if you will help them grow, there are excellent prospects that you will save time in getting fruit. They are guaranteed to grow satisfactorily. While we cannot guarantee they will have fruit the first year, they may, because the fruit buds are formed. Some will probably have fruit the second year. We have saved time with shade trees and evergreens and are now applying the same method to fruit trees.

APPLES

SUMMER VARIETIES

†Early Harvest. Yellow, fine flavor. Aug. †Red Astrachan. Red, acid. July-Sept. †Sweet Bough. Very sweet, yellow. †*Yellow Transparent. Sub-acid. July-Sept.

FALL VARIETIES

*Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, rich. Oct.
†Fameuse. Red, excellent dessert.
†*Gravenstein. One of the best. Sept.
†*McIntosh. Juicy; red. Oct-Nov.
†*Oldenburg (Duchess). Red, bears young. Aug.
Transcendent. (Crab). Yellow; red cheek.
*Twenty Ounce. Very large. Good quality. Sept.

WINTER VARIETIES

†*Baldwin. Large, red, fine. Winter. Delicious. Large yellow, covered red. *Hubbardston (Nonsuch). Red; Red; bears young. Oct.-Jan. *King. Large, red. Oct.-Jan. †*Northern Spy. Red, juicy. Nov.-March. Opalescent. Red, juicy, sub-acid. †*R. I. Greening. Green; excellent. Nov.-March. Roxbury (Russet). Medium. Good keeper. Jan.-June. Spitzenburg. One of the best. Nov.-Mar. *Stark. Red, sub-acid. Oct.-Dec. Stayman's Winesap. High quality. Red, juicy. Wealthy. Red, fine quality. Sept.-Dec. †Can be supplied as dwarf. *Can be supplied in 7-9 ft. size. They save two years. Each 10 5-7 ft. high.....\$2.00 \$17.50 40.00 7-9 ft. high, 5 years old...... 5.00 Dwarf, 3-4 ft. high..... 2.00 17.50

CHERRIES

A little open space on the lawn or any other place where you can enjoy the blossoms and shade, will yield big, fat Cherries, just like you found at the top of the tree when you were children.

Bing. Large, black, sweet.

Black Tartarian. Sweet, favorite sweet variety.

Coe (Transparent). Amber, red cheek, sweet.

Downer's Late. Large, firm, juicy. *Early Richmond. Acid, fine for pies.

*English Morello. Late, acid, dark red. Gov. Wood. Yellow, sweet, productive.

*Montmorency. Sub-acid, shining red.

Napoleon. Sweet, yellow, red cheek. Rockport. Red, firm, sweet, excellent.

Schmidt's. Flesh dark, tender, juicy.

Windsor. Fine quality. Liver-colored. Yellow Spanish. High flavored, juicy.

CURRANTS

A sure crop the first year. Ten bushes will be enough for a small family. Plant 3 ft. apart. White Hellebore powder will kill the worms.

Black Naples. Musky, good for jams. Cherry. Red, acid, fine for jelly. Fay's Prolific. Red, large, long bunch. White Grape. Excelent, sweet, prolific.

75c. each, \$6.00 per 10.

FRUITS

PEACHES

Eighteen months from planting to palate or pantry shelf. Think of it! A Peach tree only requires a 10x10 space. No reason in the world for not growing bushels and bushels of the finest Peaches you ever ate.

Belle of Georgia. Large, white, delicious.

Carman. White, blush cheek. July. Champion. White, rich, juicy. Aug. Crawford's Early. Yellow, old favorite.

Crawford's Late. Yellow, red cheek. Late.

Elberta. Yellow, juicy, productive. Globe. Very large, yellow. Sept. J. H. Hale. One of the best. Mt. Rose. Medium, white prolific. Old Mixon. Fine for canning.

White.

Stevens' Rareripe. Red skin, white flesh. Oct. **Stump.** White, highly flavored. Sept. 4-6 ft. high. \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10

PEARS

†*Anjou. Large, greenish-yellow. A very good eating Pear in October or November.

Everybody's favorite †*Bartlett. worthily so. Bears in about five years Usually ripens last of August or early in September.

*Buerre-Bosc. One of the most delicious Pears we have, ripening in Oct.-Nov. Plant this, Bartlett and Winter Nelis and you have a trio of the best flavored

Pears that cover the season. †*Clapp's Favorite. Ripens just ahead of Bartlett. Large, yellow, with a red blush. †Duchess. Very large, with a greenish skin.

Juicy, sweet and good. Ripens in Oct. One of the best to grow as a dwarf.

*Keiffer. Large, young-bearing, vigorous-growing, coarse texture, but excellent for At four years after planting it is advisable to shorten each twig to two buds to prevent overload of the tree.

Osband's Summer. A small yellow Summer Pear. Very sweet.

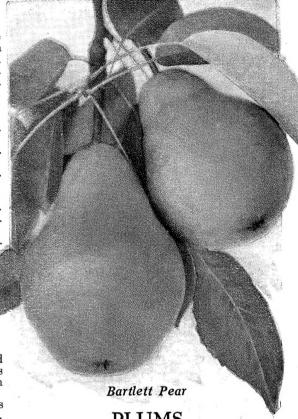
Seckel. One of the highest flavored Pears we have. It is the standard of excellence. Small, yellowish brown. Ripens about September.

*Sheldon. A little coarse in flesh but juicy and of excellent flavor. Fruit is large, al-

most round. Oct.
Winter Nelis. This ripens in December. Full of juice and rich flavor. Probably the best Winter Pear.
*Can be supplied in 7-9 ft. size.

save two years. †Can be supplied as dwarf. Each

....\$2.00 \$17.50 7-9 ft. high, 5 years old...... 5.00 40.00 Dwarf, 3-4 ft. high..... 1.00 7.50



PLUMS

Handsome tree for lawn or garden. Beautiful in bloom, rich in fruit. They bear tiful in bloom, rich in fruit. They bear usually the second Summer, especially the Japanese varieties, indicated by (J).

*Abundance. (J.) Yellow red, fine, Aug Apple. Purple, finest flavor. Aug.

Bradshaw. Red, juicy, good. Aug.

*Burbank. (J.) Yellow, rich, sugary.

*German Prune. Blue, excellent. *Lombard. Dark red, productive.
Oct. Purple. (J.) Good quality. Aug. Big

Wickson. (J.) Large, red, juicy. Sept. *Satsuma. Large, reddish-purple, quality fine; September. 7-9 ft. \$5.00 each. *Can be supplied in 8-10 ft. size. Each save two years. Each 10 5-7 ft. high...... \$2.50 \$20.00 7-9 ft. high...... 5.00 40.00

QUINCES

Incomparable jelly. A few added to Pears and Apples when canning will give the needed zest.

Champion. Large, yellow, late.
Orange. Large, golden yellow.
3-5 ft. high......\$2.00 each, \$20.00 per 10

FRUITS

STRAWBERRIES

Fresh ones and plenty of them. A good method of growing Strawberries is in rows 2 ft. apart, plants 1 ft. apart. Gut off all runners. Frequent cultivation will eliminate most of them.

*Bubach. Large, excellent flavor. *Bubach. Large, excelent flavor.
Early Jersey Giant. Good flavor.
Glen Mary. Tapering fruit, sweet.
Marshall. One of the best.
*Sample. Very productive.
Wm. Belt. Very large, good flavor.
Progressive. Everbearing. Best Fall bear-

Superb. Everbearing. Try this with preceding.
*Need other varieties planted with them

to make them produce well. 50c. per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Potted plants, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100

GOOSEBERRIES

Synonym for the tastiest jam known. They bear the first year, too. Plant 3 ft.

Downing. White, largest and best. Red Jacket. Red, large, sure cropper. 75c. each, \$6.00 per 10.

RASPBERRIES

They will grow along the back fence or almost anywhere. Don't plant less than fifty. One hundred is better.

Cuthbert. Large, red, delicious.
Golden Queen. Yellow, juicy, sweet.
Gregg. Black, sweet, rich, late.
Marlboro. Bright scarlet, large, early.
Plum Farmer. Black, firm, immense crops.
St. Regis. Everbearing. Red, large, sweet.
\$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES

Jelly and jam and pie and—all right we'll send you 50 or 100 plants.

Early Harvest. Good quality, prolific. Erie. Large, very early. *Lucretia Dewberry. Trailing; large,

juicy, sweet.
Snyder. Medium size, good flavor.
\$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.
*\$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.

GR APES

Will grow in abundance right in your own backyard on the garage, porch or arbor. Sweet, juicy, delightful, and so easy. Why just plant and along comes the fruit. They bear the first or second season.

Concord. Deservedly popular standby.
Delaware. Red, early, best quality.
Moore's Early. Blue-black. Large, prolific.

Niagara. Pale yellow, sweet, productive. Pocklington. Golden, juicy, sweet. Salem. Red, large berry, sweet. Worden. Large, black, sweet, early. \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10.

ASPARAGUS

One hundred plants will make a good bed for the average family. Plant 1 ft. apart, in rows 4 ft. apart or wider if you have room. Conover's Colossal. Large, popular.

Palmetto. Light green, early.

\$1.00 for 10, \$4.00 per 100.

RHUBARB

Strong roots, 50c. each, \$4.50 per 10. Plant in box in cellar for Winter use.

UDO

Write David Fairchild, U. S. Department of Agriculture for directions for this rare Japanese vegetable. 75c. each, \$5.00 per 100.

NUTS

Subscribe to *The Nut Journal*, Rochester, N. Y., and make the best use of your land.

BUTTERNUT

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HAZELNUT

Copses of Hazel are sure to be a rendezvous for the children, squirrels and birds. Each 10 ...\$0.50 \$4.50 \$40.00 1-2 ft. high.....

HICKORY Mockernut

Native on sandy sub-soil.

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HICKORY, Shagbark

Why not plant a Hickory grove? 3-4 ft. high......\$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10

WALNUT, English Each

2-3 ft. high.....\$1.50 \$10.00

WALNUT, Black

A large growing tree preferring deep soil.

WALNUT, Japanese

Resembles the Butternut. 3-5 ft. high.....\$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10